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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines state and national trends from the late 1980s in the well being of children in the United States. The statistical portrait is based on 10 indicators of child well being: (1) percent low birth-weight infants; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) teen accidental death, homicide, and suicide rates; (5) teen birth rate; (6) juvenile violent crime arrest rate; (7) percent of teens who are high school dropouts; (8) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (9) child poverty rate; and (10) percent of families with children headed by single parents. Section 1 of the report focuses on child care needs for low-income working families. Section 2 summarizes findings indicating increases since the 1980s in low birth-weight infants, teen homicides and suicides, teen birth rate, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, and single parent families, and decreases in infant mortality rate, child death rate, teen accidental deaths, and percent of teens who are high school dropouts or not attending school and not working. Child poverty rates showed countervailing trends, and are currently declining. Section 3 presents national profiles, including national indicator maps depicting state rankings. Section 4 contains state profiles, including state and national data and graphs depicting trends from 1985 to 1995. Appendices include standard scores and national rankings and multi-year trend data for Kids Count indicators. The report concludes with definitions and data sources, criteria for indicator selection, and primary contacts for state Kids Count projects. (KB)

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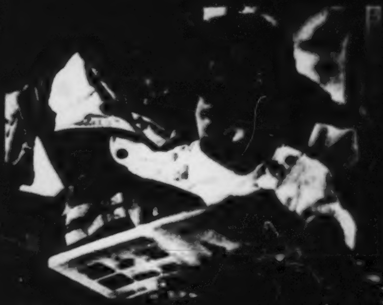
State Profiles of Child Well-Being



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1998

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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1998

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

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Acknowledgments

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Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 410-223-2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

The *1998 KIDS COUNT Data Book* is available on the Internet at www.aecf.org.

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overview

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Overview

Making Quality Child Care a Reality for America's Low-Income Working Families

Quality child care is a critical resource for the 29 million young children living in families with working parents. It gives single parents a chance to find jobs and the flexibility to keep them. It allows both mothers and fathers to contribute to family income. And it helps enable many young children to be ready to learn when they enter school. It is now estimated that more than half of all American families with children under age 13—both dual-earner and single-parent families—regularly require some nonparental assistance to help care for and supervise their kids.[1] In 1995, 60 percent of preschool-age children routinely spent at least some time in nonparental care.

The need to find appropriate, affordable, and accessible child care is even more acute for the 10 million children whose parents labor in low-income jobs, often with nontraditional hours.[2] And for millions of welfare recipients who are now expected to find and keep jobs, the need for quality child care amounts to a practical imperative.

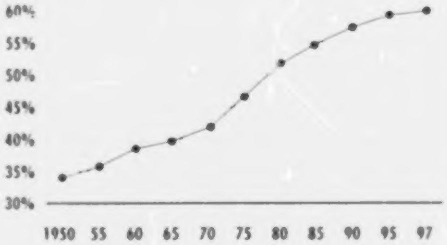
The nation's child care challenge grows with each passing month as more families leave welfare and enter the complex world of work. In August 1997 the number of people (both adults and children) on federal welfare rolls dropped below 10 million for the first time in 25 years—compared to its peak of 14.4 million individuals in 1994. Roughly half of the families who are no longer on welfare have managed to find jobs in the robust national economy of the mid-1990s. But these are overwhelmingly modest-paying jobs, making it especially challenging for these parents to afford quality child care.

In 1997 there were still more than 3 million adults remaining on welfare, most of whom will have to find jobs in the next few years as time limits are reached under welfare reform mandates. By the year 2000, millions of families currently receiving welfare will need to spend more and more time in the workforce, while at the same time, seeing to the day-to-day needs of one or more children. For these low-income families, child care will be crucial. Yet, if history is our guide, it may also be unaffordable, inaccessible, unreliable, or of unacceptable quality.

Rationale for Action. The Annie E. Casey Foundation believes that poor children are ultimately better served by growing up in a working and earning household. Having a parent in the workforce increases the chances of escaping poverty, enhances family dignity and independence, and offers essential role models and opportunities to children. Indeed, this is the core rationale and moral ground for our national commitment to reform the welfare system. But this rationale holds only if the employment of low-skilled parents does not fundamentally compromise their paramount parental obligation to ensure that their children are well looked after, are reliably cared for, and are safe.

Put simply, all children clearly benefit from safe and suitable child care, but if we fail to provide children from low-income families

Figure 1. Female labor force participation rate, 1950-1997



> **If we fail to provide children from low-income families with quality child care that nurtures their cognitive and social development, then we will have compromised the effort to reform welfare, and we will risk losing a vital segment of another generation.**

with quality child care that nurtures their cognitive and social development, then we will have compromised the effort to reform welfare, and we will risk losing a vital segment of another generation. The inescapable obligation to develop affordable, accessible, reliable, caring, and stimulating child care for our most vulnerable children is the central focus of our ninth annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

The Need for Child Care

The importance and the value of caring and reliable child care is an acknowledged fact. We know that infants need warm, constant, and responsive adult care to thrive and grow. So do toddlers and preschoolers, who require not only nurturing and caring supervision, but also planned activities that foster healthy development as well as readiness for school. Older kids also need safe, structured, and supervised activities—during nonschool hours—to further their development and to protect them from too much independence too soon. Crime, violence, and substance abuse are known to increase in after-school hours, so much so that police and prosecutors from around the nation have called for the states and federal government to increase support for after-school programs for older children, noting that such programs keep children occupied in positive ways at a time of day when juvenile crime peaks.

While many attentive fathers often look after their kids, it is mothers who have provided and continue to provide much of the critical caring that their children need. With the increasing participation of women in the workforce over the last half-century, growing numbers of American families confront a vexing challenge in securing the constancy of care they want for their kids. The overall labor force participation rate of women increased from 34 percent in 1950 to 60 percent in 1997 (see Figure 1). Among women with preschool-age children, the labor force participation rate increased from 39 percent in 1975 to 62 percent in 1996. It is estimated that by the year 2000, 70 percent of women with preschool-age children will be working and in need of child care. The once typical two-parent family—with a stay-at-home mom and a breadwinning father—is becoming a memory, with only 20 percent of kids living in such families in 1996. The traditional support system of neighbors and extended family members who offered strong networks of care and supervision for children are less and less available as they too participate more in the workforce. While some would debate whether the nation is experiencing a child care "crisis," for many low-income working families, child care is a perpetual emergency. Without thoughtful action at the national, state, and community levels, that problem is destined to get worse.

Defining the Demand. Today, there are nearly 29 million American children under the age of 13 who are likely to need child care while their parents work, or about 56 percent of the children in that age group. Such care is currently provided in a variety of settings. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 33 percent of preschoolers under age 5 with a working mother are cared for in the child's home, 31 percent in another home, 30 percent are in an organized child-care setting, and about 5 percent are cared for by the mother at work or while she works at home.

Despite the variety of child-care arrangements available, it is estimated that 3.5 million children under age 13 spend some time at home alone each week, and it is hard to know how many other children are periodically left unsupervised, even for short periods of time. The problem of access to care is most acute for the growing number of kids in low-income families with one or two working parents. Between 1989 and 1996, the number of children in working-poor families increased from 4.3 million to 5.7 million.

Expanding the availability of child care for working-poor families is also crucial because of the developmental leaps that children make during preschool years that form the basis of later achievement. Early experience clearly has a powerful impact on the extent and nature of adult capabilities, and although there is increased recognition of the importance of preschool training for school readiness, the genuine need that exists has not yet been fully met. Even Head Start, though greatly expanded in recent years, still serves only 40 percent of children who are eligible, and many Head Start programs still are not full day.

Without sustained action to expand supply, the number of children in low-income families who do not have early care or after-school care will increase with the movement of mothers from welfare to the workplace. The General Accounting Office, for example, projects that there will be substantial additional unmet child-care needs under the new welfare policy, especially for infants and school-age children. As a practical matter, it makes sense to expand the supply of child care as added insurance that these mothers will be able to continue in their jobs.

The Cost of Care. For many families, high-quality child care is simply beyond their budgets. In 1993 the average weekly cost of child care was $74.15 for families with one or more preschool children. That amounts to a heavy burden on the resources of many families, but it is particularly unmanageable for low-income families who must spend an exceptionally large share of their earnings on child care. In families with preschoolers and a monthly income under $1,200, the costs of child care typically consume 25 percent of their income—and even that sizeable bite out of income does not ensure quality care.

Government financial assistance for child care currently takes a variety of forms. At present, the federal government gives subsidies through the Child Care and Development Block Grant, funded at $2.97 billion in fiscal 1997, for states to help offset the child-care costs of low-income families. States also can designate part of the funds from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families for child care. The Title XX Social Services Block Grant can also be used to subsidize child care, although many states opt not to use it for this purpose. In addition, the states and the District of Columbia appropriated more than $2.4 billion for early childhood programs in 1994.

Child-care assistance is usually provided on a sliding scale, meaning that families pay

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some of the costs of care, with the amount they pay increasing as their incomes rise. Although federal assistance can be used for families with incomes up to 85 percent of state median family income, most states set their income limits well below this level. There are approximately 23 million children under age 13 living in families with incomes less than 85 percent of their state median family income. If states adopted the federal guidelines, all of these children would be technically eligible for child-care subsidies if their parents work. However, it is clear that some low-income working parents simply have not been made aware by caseworkers or employers of the financial assistance for child care that might be available to them.

In addition to subsidies, the federal Dependent Care Tax Credit helps families by allowing them to claim an income tax credit for a portion of their child-care expenses related to work. Because the credit also is on a sliding scale, lower income families receive slightly larger credits. However, the maximum credit most families can receive for one child is $480, or $960 for two or more children—amounts that have not been raised since 1981. About half of the states have similar state income tax credits designed to help families with the cost of child care.

Unfortunately, the Dependent Care Tax Credit actually does little to increase the child-care purchasing power of families with no federal tax liability—a category that includes many former welfare and working-poor families. Such families generally do not benefit from the dependent care credit because they usually do not owe any federal income tax, and the credit is not refundable. Furthermore, many of these working families are not likely to qualify for subsidized child care from block grant funds because their income is slightly higher than the eligibility limits set by individual states.

Despite a range of federal and state subsidies, tax credits, and other financial assistance designed to supplement the child-care budgets of families, it is clear that the burden of paying for such care is disproportionately high for low-income working parents. While government assistance in paying for child care is indispensable, the inescapable conclusion is that it is not providing enough help to many of those who need it most.

Getting Care When and Where It Is Needed. Even when cost is not an insurmountable barrier, many working-poor families find that child care is simply not available at the times and places it is needed. An increasingly competitive global economy has generated around-the-clock work hours. A General Accounting Office survey of child-care providers in selected cities found that only a small percentage currently offer care during nontraditional hours. Yet the National Child Care Survey found that fully one-fourth of low-income working mothers (incomes above poverty but below $25,000) work in the evenings or on weekends.

In addition to the issue of nontraditional hours, many low-income workers have to travel long distances to their jobs, often without reliable public or private transportation. Many welfare families do not have their own automobiles, and employers and state

Welfare reform that puts mothers to work at the cost of putting their children in jeopardy is a flawed reform.

officials cite commuting and child care as the twin challenges for workers struggling to secure and keep jobs. Locating child-care facilities in areas that allow parents to leave children close to home clearly would remove a major impediment to accessible child care.

Unfortunately, however, in poor neighborhoods, the supply of licensed or otherwise appropriate providers is far less than in more affluent residential communities. The inevitable result is what some observers have termed the "child-care underground"—children of the working poor placed in informal and ever-changing settings. Again and again, parents are forced to cobble together a patchwork of caregivers because their extended family is geographically scattered or simply unavailable to help out when a child-care crisis arises.

When child-care arrangements collapse, parents lose time at work, sometimes jeopardizing their continued employment. Nationwide, businesses lose $3 billion each year because of child care-related absenteeism, turnover, and lost productivity. One study conducted by the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association reported that one-quarter of working mothers on waiting lists for child care in Minnesota go back on welfare because the care never materializes. The fragility of child-care arrangements compounds the instability experienced by low-income families who already suffer from a lack of community supports.

Warning Signals on Quality. Even when working-poor families find reliable, affordable care, it can often be of poor quality. There are no nationally representative studies of child-care quality, but worries about the quality of child care are raised constantly by local studies as well as by news reports and family experiences. Child-care workers generally are poorly paid, and turnover rates at child-care centers are high. Too often, care of children in both family- and center-based settings is uneven—supplied by caregivers who are insufficiently trained and housed in facilities that are overcrowded or unsafe.

A widely cited 1995 study from the University of Colorado at Denver examined 400 child-care centers in four states and rated only 14 percent as developmentally appropriate, with the rest scoring from poor to mediocre. The situation for infants and toddlers was particularly distressing. Only 1 in 12 infant and toddler rooms was found to provide developmentally appropriate care, and 40 percent were deemed a potential threat to children's health and safety. A recent study of state regulations regarding infant and toddler care centers concluded that regulations in two-thirds of the states were "poor or very poor, indicating that they failed to require even minimally acceptable care."

When it comes to quality, evaluations of family day care are all too similar to those of center-based care. A study of regulated and nonregulated family day care by the New York-based Families and Work Institute rated only 9 percent of family day-care homes as being of good quality, while 56 percent were rated as only adequate and 35 percent as inadequate.

The consequences of this quality gap are of enormous national concern, especially for at-risk kids. Increasingly, studies show the importance of stimulating cognitive skills in young children as early as possible. New research by neuroscientists makes it clear that infant brain development is a matter of both experience and genetics. Whether a baby's brain cells connect and develop into networks that foster intelligence and creativity depends, to a large extent, on how that baby is nurtured. While nurturing includes love and caring attention, the recent research emphasizes the importance of purposeful stimulation—utilizing language, eye contact, and movement—as a critical way to encourage active, curious minds. Because poor-quality child care (i.e., care that ignores developmental opportunities) can have long-term effects, competent, safe, and developmentally appropriate care ought to be available to every child as a minimum standard.

Many studies demonstrate that at-risk children are helped by high-quality early intervention programs, but often this is not what the most needful children get. A General Accounting Office study found that 59 percent of low-income children attend early childhood centers which fail to provide the full range of child development, health, and parent services needed to support their school readiness. The simple fact is that without child care that is both stimulating and supportive, low-income preschoolers, who are already statistically at risk, may also experience delayed social and cognitive development. Thus, they can enter school with significant problems—lagging behind from the start and increasing their risk of future failure in school.

Finding Solutions That Work

In tackling the child-care dilemma, we recognize that parents are the most critical stakeholders and that they must be given every opportunity to become informed and empowered consumers. Families need sufficient opportunity, information, and resources to promote the healthy development of their children and ensure that nonparental care is safe, affordable, accessible, and of the highest possible quality.

At the outset, it should be understood that any proposals on the child-care issue must take into account the realities that are widely acknowledged in public opinion polls as well as policy circles. First, quality child care is recognized as a pivotal need of working parents, especially for low-income families. Second, while government may offer various tax and economic incentives to make child care more affordable and accessible to parents—and should be expected to establish and enforce minimum quality standards—there is a genuine consensus that extensive government mandates in the design and provision of child care are not desirable. And third, while child care has become a much more visible component of American life, it is evident that Americans remain largely resolute in the belief that parents need a range of choices regarding how best to care for their children.

Making Child Care Affordable. Providing high-quality and affordable child care is a laudable goal, but who should pay for it? The Packard Foundation reports that, collectively, Americans spend about $40 billion a year for

Providing affordable, high-quality child care and after-school programs where they are most needed—in areas with the highest concentrations of low-income families—not only helps working parents by expanding flexibility in hours and reducing transit time to work, but it also demonstrably contributes to building stronger neighborhoods.

child care for children below school age. According to the study, it might cost as much as $120 billion a year to provide the kind of quality child care all American kids need.

Recognizing the emergence of child care as an issue of mounting concern to American families, a bipartisan effort is underway in Washington and in the states to bolster support for a range of practical child-care funding strategies, among them: States should increase existing child-care subsidies as well as make families more aware of their availability. Working parents with income up to 85 percent of the state median family income should be afforded assistance for child care on a sliding scale, depending on ability to pay. The Dependent Care Tax Credit should be made refundable instead of nonrefundable. Employers should be rewarded for either setting up child-care centers or for making it easier for employees to arrange quality care. And, as a number of Republicans and Democrats have proposed, the idea of expanding tax credits to families with a stay-at-home parent should be seriously explored.

The Clinton administration has proposed spending nearly $22 billion over 5 years to increase the child-care block grant to states and to expand the Dependent Care Tax Credit. Under the administration's proposal, families earning less than $30,000 could take a credit for up to 50 percent of their child-care expenses. States could use the block grant funds to provide expanded access to child-care services for families who have left welfare as well as families still receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. The proposal also would provide incentives for states to expand infant care, before- and after-school programs, and child care during nontraditional work hours and to extend hours of pre-kindergarten programs to cover full-day services.

Several states also are implementing model programs to bolster child care as one strategy to assure responsible welfare reform and promote genuine self-sufficiency. Illinois, for example, has increased state funds dedicated to child care by $100 million in the past 2 years. The state is expected to eliminate its waiting list and provide child-care assistance for all families with incomes below 50 percent of the state median income. This new funding helped the state serve an additional 59,000 children. Similarly, Minnesota has increased child-care spending by $99 million over 2 years, for a total of more than $193 million in state subsidies. As of December 1996, the increased funds allowed the state to eliminate a waiting list of 5,600 low-income working families and to provide full subsidies for families on welfare and those making the transition from welfare to work. However, even with such a generous increase in subsidies, a new waiting list is forming.[23]

The corporate sector also can bring innovative solutions to the demand for child care from employees. One model for work-site-based quality care comes from the Longaberger Company, a family-owned business that is the largest manufacturer of handmade baskets in the United States. In 1995 the Longaberger Family Center, a $1.2 million child-care facility, was opened at the company's manufacturing plant in Dresden, Ohio, for the benefit of nearly 6,000 employees. Built by the company, the center operates 24 hours a day and provides ongoing training for 29 teachers and aides who care for 150 children ranging in age from 6 weeks to 12 years. The center is built to resemble a house, with age-appropriate features such as child-sized bathrooms and heated floors for crawling and playing. This full-service center also offers a half-day kindergarten on site and buses older students to school and back to the center for after-school programs.

Another exemplary corporate program is operated by Marriott, which has partnered with other hospitality companies in Atlanta, the govenor, and the mayor to set up a pilot employees' child-care program called the Inn for Children. It is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and includes a get-well clinic for kids with minor illnesses such as colds. The facility, located in downtown Atlanta, can accommodate 250 children at one time. Marriott developed the child-care initiative as an outgrowth of Pathways to Independence, the company's welfare-to-work job-training program that has provided jobs for more than a hundred former welfare recipients in Atlanta, New Orleans, and Washington, D.C.

Improving Quality in Child Care. The elements that characterize quality day care are similar to those found in good homes, in which the most important factor is attentive interaction between the provider or parent and the child. The Child Care Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services offers four overarching hallmarks of quality child care:

- **A safe and healthy learning environment for each individual child**
- **Parent involvement**
- **Training and support for care providers**
- **Continuity of care**

To ensure these bedrock characteristics, states and cities must address the need to make comprehensive training available to child-care providers, similar to that given to workers in Head Start programs and child-care facilities at Department of Defense installations. All child-care providers should be afforded effective training in the essential skills and conditions that promote safety and child development. Work conditions that are not overcrowded, that reduce the ratio of children to day-care workers, and that allow for interaction with each child's family would also help to increase safety and improve child outcomes.

One initiative aimed at improving the quality of child care by upgrading staff skills is North Carolina's TEACH (Teacher Education and Compensation Helps) Early Childhood Project. The centerpiece of the program consists of scholarships to help child-care workers access courses, primarily at state community colleges. The highly subsidized training often leads to two- or four-year degrees in child development and early childhood education, and workers who complete a step in the program are guaranteed a one-time bonus or a raise. Participants in the program have received higher pay, with a dramatic reduction in

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turnover, and the education level of the state's child-care workforce has been measurably enhanced. The program was started in 1990 with private-sector funding, but the state now contributes the majority of funds. The TEACH model has been adopted by half a dozen states.

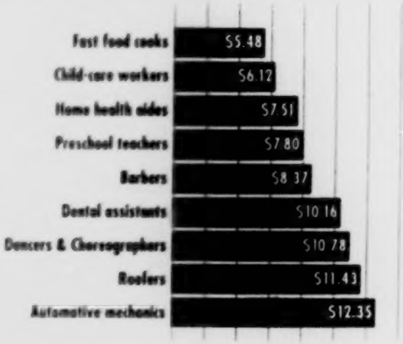
Another innovative program is the Childspace Management Group, Inc., a worker-owned cooperative that staffs two child-care centers in economically and ethnically diverse neighborhoods in Philadelphia. Started in 1988, the Childspace model was developed to improve both the quality of child care and the employment opportunities for community residents. Because many low-income job applicants do not have the educational background to meet requirements for advancement, entry-level staff receive on-the-job training and are encouraged to take courses in early childhood education. The wages for Childspace workers are fairly typical when compared to other child-care workers, but they are supplemented with a benefits package available to both full- and part-time workers. As a result, the turnover rate for Childspace workers is significantly lower than the national average. This worker cooperative model is being replicated in other cities throughout the United States.

Another key ingredient needed to upgrade the quality of care is the establishment and enforcement of adequate licensing standards by state and local officials. While documented cases of injurious care and outright abuse are rare, parents have a right to peace of mind when they leave their children in the charge of others. Too often, however, states set minimum standards for safety and health at child-care facilities, then neglect to provide sufficient oversight by inspectors, and end up failing either to punish bad providers or reward good providers. Regulators are loathe to begin the lengthy process required to terminate a license, especially in localities where alternative arrangements are nonexistent. As a result, license revocations almost never occur, and written critiques of the quality of care are seldom issued.

It is also beyond debate that addressing the income needs of child-care workers would go a long way to improving quality. Of the approximately 3 million child-care teachers, assistants, and family care providers in the United States, turnover rates amount to more than 40 percent each year, far higher than most other occupations. A primary reason for such high turnover is the characteristically low level of pay earned by most day-care workers (see Figure 2). A society that values its children may well need to offer their caregivers a compensation package that encourages continuity in the job and a sense of value to the community.

Focusing on the Child-Care Needs of Low-Income Families. Of the 5.5 million kids under age 13 who live in high-poverty neighborhoods, half have working mothers. This percentage will increase as welfare reform is fully implemented. Providing affordable, high-quality child care and after-school programs where they are most needed—in areas with the highest concentrations of low-income families—not only helps working parents by expanding flexibility in hours and

Figure 2. Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to selected occupations: 1996



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Because the need for child care does not end when children are old enough to attend school, before- and after-school programs are critical to providing safe and structured activities for children whose parents are at work.

reducing transit time to work, but it also demonstrably contributes to building stronger neighborhoods. By investing in the establishment, expansion, or training of neighborhood-based child care, jobs are created for residents and dollars are kept in the community.

The number of such community bolstering initiatives is growing. In early 1998, Baltimore opened a major new public housing child-care facility in East Baltimore, a center that accommodates 120 children, including infants. The center, which is being studied as a prototype by Chicago and other cities, employs several residents of the Pleasant View Gardens housing community and offers training for individuals who want to become child-care providers.

In central Illinois, the Longview community in the city of Decatur opened the New Horizon Family and Child Development Center in 1994—the first physical improvement in the neighborhood in 20 years. Today, the center is the catalyst of an ambitious plan to rebuild an area characterized by empty lots, illicit drug markets, and substandard housing. The center's large activity room doubles at night as an adult classroom and community meeting place.

A similarly impressive model is underway in Newark, N.J., where New Community Corporation provides child care and family services through a partnership with Babyland Family Services, Inc. Babyland operates six child-care centers, which annually provide quality care to more than 700 children in the Newark area. In addition, Babyland has a network of family-based child-care providers, training mothers who can work in their own homes. A high proportion of participating families are low income or on welfare, although the centers also serve middle- and upper-income families. Babyland employs nearly 200 workers, and construction of four new centers will create additional jobs in future years.

Because the need for child care does not end when children are old enough to attend school, before- and after-school programs are critical to providing safe and structured activities for children whose parents are at work. However, the U.S. Department of Education reports that in 1995 only a third of schools in low-income neighborhoods offered before- and after-school programs. Los Angeles has one exemplary after-school enrichment program, called LA's BEST (Better Educated Students for Tomorrow), that receives most of its funds from city coffers and the rest from private sources. Serving 5,000 kids per day in grades K-6 at 24 municipal elementary schools, the program emphasizes activities in dance, music, sports, science, and art. A recent evaluation shows increased attendance and higher rates of school completion by participants.

New York City's renowned Beacons program also provides a continuing example of innovative after-school and summer child care. Now 42 Beacon School-Based Community Centers across the city are open in the summer, before and after hours during the school year, and on weekends and holidays. Serving as neighborhood centers, the Beacons not only offer safe havens for kids, but also provide children and their families with an array of recreational, educational, and vocational activities. The program is financed almost entirely by municipal funds and is cited frequently as an exemplary school-based approach to youth development, family support, and neighborhood revitalization.

Programs such as LA's Best and the Beacons encourage connections among neighbors, improve use of school buildings, and get parents more involved in schools. Establishing such programs in schools located in low-income areas and ensuring their quality should be a high priority of local governments and concerned private entities.

Concluding Thoughts

It is clear that a public policy shift which moves parents off welfare and into the workforce must take into account the attendant need for additional child care. Welfare reform that puts mothers to work at the cost of putting their children in jeopardy is a flawed reform.

Put another way, the commitment to work and self-sufficiency for heretofore dependent or low-skilled parents will strengthen families only if it is linked to a simultaneous guarantee that single and low-income parents will have realistic access to child care that is safe, flexible, reliable, stimulating, supportive, and affordable. Failure to build this required underpinning will mean nothing less than a betrayal of the promise of welfare reform and will render counterfeit America's new resolve to protect children through strengthened and self-supporting families.

As with other complex issues, there is no simple formula to fit every situation. We have outlined strategies that encompass a range of options to improve the quality of and access to child care for low-income working families. Some combination of these approaches would appear to have a good chance of succeeding if the public will is generated to implement and sustain them. But we should have no illusions about the difficulties of achieving success. Helping low-income parents remain in jobs while also accommodating the needs of their children will be an arduous process with many challenges along the way. However, we believe that there is a growing political recognition of the child-care plight. More important, we believe there is a realistic hope that a foundation is being built across the nation to provide quality care for all kids, with workable supports spreading ever deeper into states, cities, towns, and neighborhoods.

It is beyond serious dispute that our society benefits when at-risk children are provided with high-quality child care. We have made a national commitment to increase the number of low-income families in the workforce. With that commitment comes nothing less than a national obligation to ensure that the children of those families have safe, supportive, and affordable care while their parents are working.

Douglas W. Nelson
President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks with which to evaluate efforts to improve the lives of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985, and they can compare the status of their children to those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. Furthermore, yearly presentation of KIDS COUNT data allows us to make incremental improvements year to year as new data become available and methodology is refined.

While 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the likelihood of being arrested for a violent crime). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They are consistent across states and over time, permitting legitimate comparisons. (For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see p. 175.)

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1995, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.[1]

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends in each state during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In order to provide a framework for understanding the indicators of child well-being, several background measures are provided for each state, including four that reflect various dimensions of child care.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all taken from government sources and reflect the best data available for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. Many of the indicators used here are derived from samples and, like all sample data, contain a certain amount of random error. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on those differences across states and those changes over time within states that are relatively large. Small differences or changes may be due to random fluctuations.[2] Furthermore, differences or trends in the well-being of children can best be assessed by using these indicators collectively.

Summary and Findings

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

While most American children get off to a healthy start, babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Nationally, 285,152 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1995, making up 7.3 percent of all births, compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. This represents an increase of 7 percent over the 1985-95 period.

The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues. Research shows that women who do not receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth-weight baby. Mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to a Census Bureau report,[8] a third (34 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth (22 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance in 1996. People in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18-24) are among the groups least likely to have health insurance.

Between 1985 and 1995, Vermont was the only state that did not experience an increase in the percent of births that were of low birth-weight. In 1995 the percent of births that were of low weight ranged from a low of 5.3 percent in Alaska and North Dakota to a high of 13.4 percent in the District of Columbia.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy environment) have a bigger impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience health problems at an early age. For example, one recent study found that the Infant Mortality Rate for children born into poor families (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line (8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).[9] The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of whites. In 1995 the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans was 15.1 compared to 6.3 for whites.

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high Infant Mortality Rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.[10]

Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 7.6 in 1995. This decline was reflected in every state and the District of Columbia. In Delaware infant mortality was cut in half during this period. In 1995 the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 5.2 in Massachusetts to a high of 16.2 in the District of Columbia.

Child Death Rate

In 1995, 14,989 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 28 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 34 per 100,000 in 1985.

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) has fallen for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a falling Child Death Rate.

The Child Death Rate decreased in 44 states, was unchanged in 3 states, and increased in 3 states and the District of Columbia. In 1995 the Child Death Rate ranged from a low of 18 in Massachusetts to a high of 47 in the District of Columbia.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (this measure was called the Teen Violent Death Rate in pre-1997 editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*) reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths from these three sources accounted for 78 percent of all teen deaths in 1995.

It is important to note that despite perceptions of rampant adolescent violence in our country, accidents continue to account for twice as many teen deaths as any other source including homicide. However, recent trends in cause of death provide a more ominous picture. Between 1985 and 1995, a decline in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) was partly offset by a doubling in the number of homicides. The number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 8,202 in 1985 to 6,023 in 1995, while the number of teen homicides increased from 1,602 to 3,292 during the same period. The number of teen suicides increased very slightly during the period (from 1,849 to 1,890).

Nationally, the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide was 65 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in 1995, compared to 63 in 1985. Between 1985 and 1995, this rate declined in 27 states, was unchanged in 4 states, and increased in 19 states and the District of Columbia. In 1995 the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 29 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in Maine to a high of 316 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia.

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried, and the vast majority have not completed high school. Eight to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics. Given the changing nature of our economy, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have a more difficult time in the future finding a stable job that pays a livable wage. The low-paying jobs that are available to most of these young mothers make it difficult to obtain high-quality child care for their already vulnerable children.

Children born to teenage mothers, most of whom are unmarried, have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single teenage mothers "are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare." Thus, babies born to young teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

While teen childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. Most (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s. If teen childbearing prevention programs focus solely on teenagers, then they may miss an important segment of the people involved in this problem. Furthermore, while data are still scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex. To the extent teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus on choice may not be appropriate or effective.

We are far from having a complete understanding of why teens have children, but research has identified four conditions that are associated with teenage childbearing. Teens most likely to have a child are those: (1) from economically disadvantaged families and communities; (2) not doing well in school and having low aspirations for their own educational achievement; (3) from dysfunctional families; and (4) with substance abuse and behavioral problems.

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate increased from 31 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1985 to 36 in 1995. However, it is important to note that the rate has inched downward over the past few years. In 1991 the birth rate among 15- to 17-year-olds was 38.7, but it has steadily declined to 34.0 in 1996 (see Figure 3). The birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the 1991-1996 period, and the decline has been experienced by both African Americans and whites.

The national change in teenage childbearing between 1985 and 1995 was echoed in most states. Only 10 states experienced a decrease in the birth rate for 15- to 17-year-olds during this period. By contrast, the Teen Birth Rate increased by more than 25 percent in 7 states and the District of Columbia. In 1995 the Teen Birth Rate ranged from a low of 11 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in Vermont to a high of 78 in the District of Columbia.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate

Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. While violent crime has become a major social policy concern, it is important to note that perceptions do not always reflect the empirical evidence.[7] Despite the higher Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate now compared to 10 years ago, only about one-half of 1 percent of teens are arrested for a violent crime in any given year.

The Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate reflects the rate at which youths between the ages of 10 and 17 are arrested for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. During 1996, about one-fifth (19 percent) of everyone arrested for a violent crime was under age 18.

While there has been an increase in the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate over the 10-year period examined here, it is important to note that there was a decline in the national Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate between 1994 and 1996. This turnaround, which also is occurring in many large cities, provides strong evidence that our most serious social problems can be successfully addressed when policymakers and the public make concerted efforts to do so.

Interviews with law enforcement officials indicate that educational and preventive services are more likely to be a deterrent to youth crime than is construction of more prisons. In a survey conducted by Northeastern University,[8] the vast majority of law enforcement officials agreed that America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in programs to help children and youth get a good start.

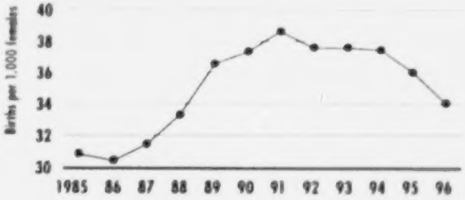
Research shows that the late afternoon, when teenagers are often unsupervised, is a time when a large share of criminal acts are perpetrated by teenagers.[9] Moreover, communities that have provided constructive alternatives for youth have typically experienced lower juvenile delinquent rates. After-school programs and community drop-in centers give teenagers a place to go while their parents work.

Nationally, the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate increased from 305 arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17 in 1985 to 507 in 1995. During this period, the rate increased in every state except Vermont and more than doubled in 20 states. In 1995 the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate ranged from a low of 26 in Vermont to a high of 1,529 in the District of Columbia.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education or getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, often

Figure 3. Birth Rate of 15- to 17-year-olds: 1985 to 1996



(SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics) attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is more the exception than the rule. Studies show that students from low-income households are much more likely to drop out of school.

In any given year, the likelihood of slipping into poverty is about three times higher for high school dropouts than for those who have finished high school. Between 1992 and 1993, 5.1 percent of high school dropouts became poor, compared to only 1.8 percent of those with at least a high school diploma.

Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds for achieving financial success in life. A recent report from the U.S. Department of Education concludes, "In terms of employment, earnings, and family formation, dropouts from high school face difficulties in making the transition to the adult world." Data from 1990 indicate that by the time people reach prime working age (25-54), the median personal income of those with just a high school degree ($18,235) is almost twice that of those who dropped out of high school ($10,000). The income of those with a college degree ($35,125) is more than three times that of high school dropouts.

Ongoing changes in the economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. Between 1973 and 1995 the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell by 23 percent. The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers has hit the youngest workers the hardest.

As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most meaningful jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal. The economic gap between those with a high school diploma and those who drop out is likely to grow.

Nationwide, 10 percent of teens ages 16-19 were high school dropouts in 1995, compared to 11 percent in 1985. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in 11 states between 1985 and 1995, and it was unchanged in 6 states. In 1995 the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 5 percent in Connecticut to a high of 14 percent in Arizona and Nevada.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working reflects a group of young people (ages 16-19) who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. But even those who have finished school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in life is critical, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Between 1985 and 1995, there was a small decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending school and not working. Between 1985 and 1995, only Florida and Massachusetts experienced an increase in the share of teens not in school and not working. In 1995 the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working ranged from a low of 4 percent in North Dakota to a high of 15 percent in West Virginia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is due, in part, to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency. The data shown here are based on the government's official poverty measure, but it should be noted that a number of researchers are critical of this measure and that public opinion polls suggest the current poverty line ($16,036 for a family of four in 1996) is unrealistically low.

Between 1985 and 1995, there was no change in the poverty rate of children (21 percent), but this masks countervailing trends. National data show that the poverty rate among related children under age 18 declined from 1985 to 1989, then increased from 19.0 percent in 1989 to 22.0 percent in 1993 before inching steadily downward to 19.8 percent in 1996.

While recent public policy discussions have focused on children in welfare-dependent families, during the 1990s there has been a significant increase in children in working-poor families (where at least one parent worked 26 or more weeks, and family income was below poverty level). Figure 4 shows that the number of children living in working-poor

Summary and Findings

families increased from 4.3 million in 1989 to 5.7 million in 1996. This increase is even more remarkable considering the economic boom of the mid-1990s. The stock market has hit an all-time high, and the unemployment rate has hit a 25-year low, yet the number of children in working-poor families has grown by a third.

Between 1976 and 1996, the number of poor children increased by approximately 3.6 million. Two-thirds of the increase occurred among children in families who had income from earnings, but no income from welfare. The number of children living in families totally dependent on welfare actually fell slightly over the past 20 years.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was not only the highest among the 17 countries studied, but it was also 50 percent higher than the next highest rate. The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private sector income, but the gap is greatly accentuated by enormous differences in the role government plays in alleviating child poverty. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

In 10 states and the District of Columbia, a quarter or more of all children were poor in 1995. The child poverty rate in 1995 ranged from a low of 10 percent in New Hampshire and Utah to a high of 39 percent in the District of Columbia.

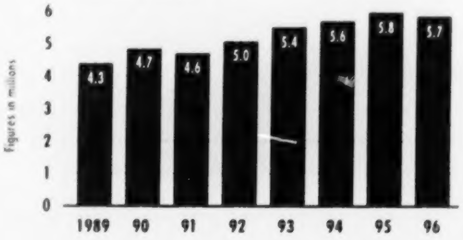
Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing concern among policymakers and the public. Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent focus of welfare reform.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Only 35 percent of female-headed families received child support or alimony in 1995. Moreover, public assistance seldom lifts poor children out of poverty.

Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 22 percent in 1985 to 26 percent in 1995. During this period, only Utah and Colorado recorded a decreased share of kids living in single-parent families. In five states (Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico, West Virginia, and Wyoming) the share of children living in single-parent families increased by 50 percent or more between 1985 and 1995. In 1995 the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 14 percent in Utah to a high of 60 percent in the District of Columbia.

Figure 4. Children in Working-Poor Families: 1989-1996



Source: Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey (various years)

Endnotes

1. Page 20 shows that 63 percent of children under age 6 and 51 percent of children ages 6 to 12 live in families where parents' work schedules mean that families are likely to need outside child care.

2. U.S. Department of Education. 1995. *Child Care and Early Education Program Participation of Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers.* National Center for Education Statistics, Office of Educational Research and Improvement. Washington, DC. NCES 95-824. Table 1.

3. These figures are derived from a five-year average of the March Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. There were 10.2 million children living in families where parents worked but income was less than twice the poverty threshold. See Definitions and Data Sources section for a detailed definition of "working parents" in low-income families.

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national profiles

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	69,048,300	71,963,900	4%
Children 0-5 years old	23,331,900	22,972,000	-2%
Children 6-12 years old	26,743,200	27,768,100	4%
Children 13-17 years old	18,973,200	21,223,800	12%

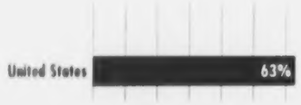
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

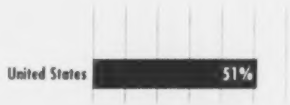
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	9,730,000	14%
Children 0-5 years old	3,069,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	6,661,000	15%
Children under age 18 in poverty	3,381,000	22%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	5,125,000	25%

Child-Care Indicators

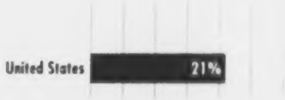
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



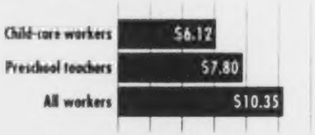
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	9%

United States Profile

United States Profile

USA

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1995 WORSE	BETTER	Trend Data 1985	1995
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	7		6.8	7.3
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995		28	10.6	7.6
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995		18	34	28
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	3		63	65
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	16		31	36
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	66		305	507
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995		9	11	10
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995		18	11	9
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	0		21	21
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	18		22	26

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.

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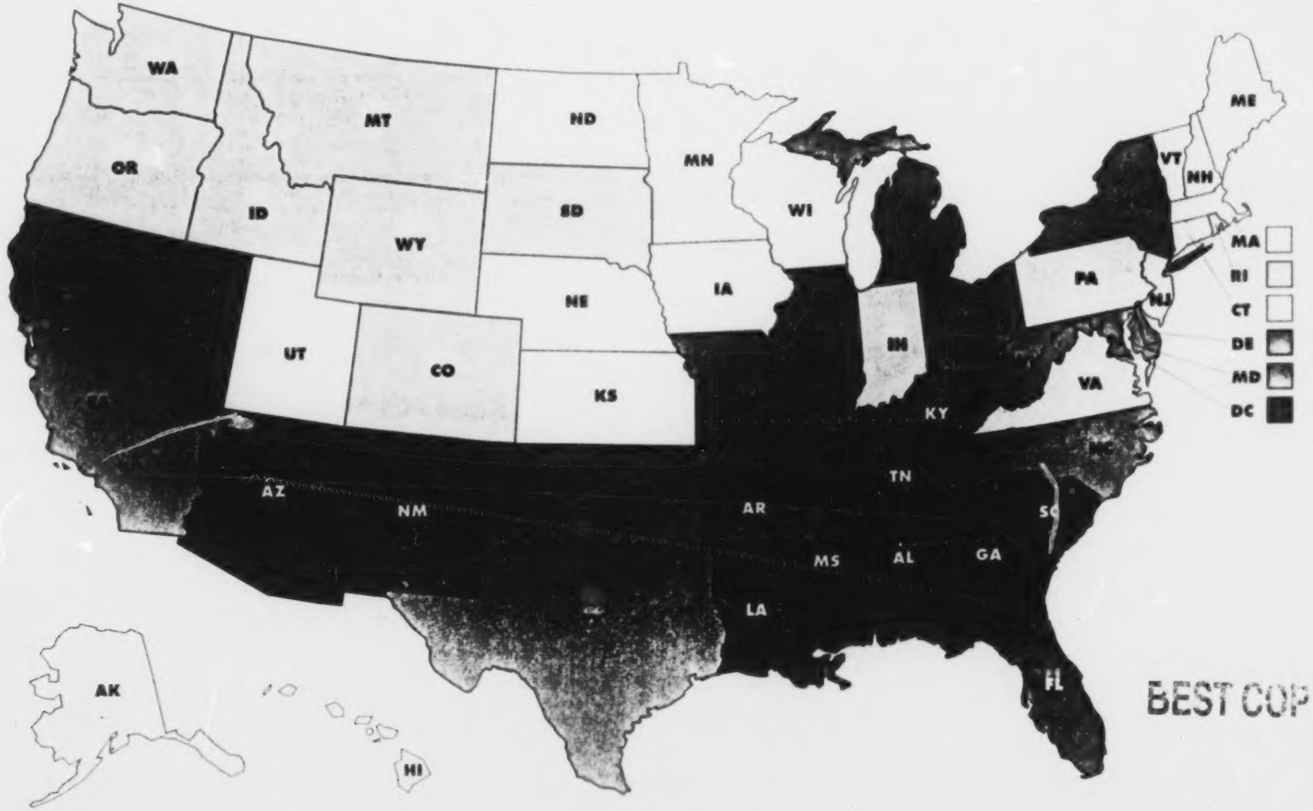
National Composite Rank

1998



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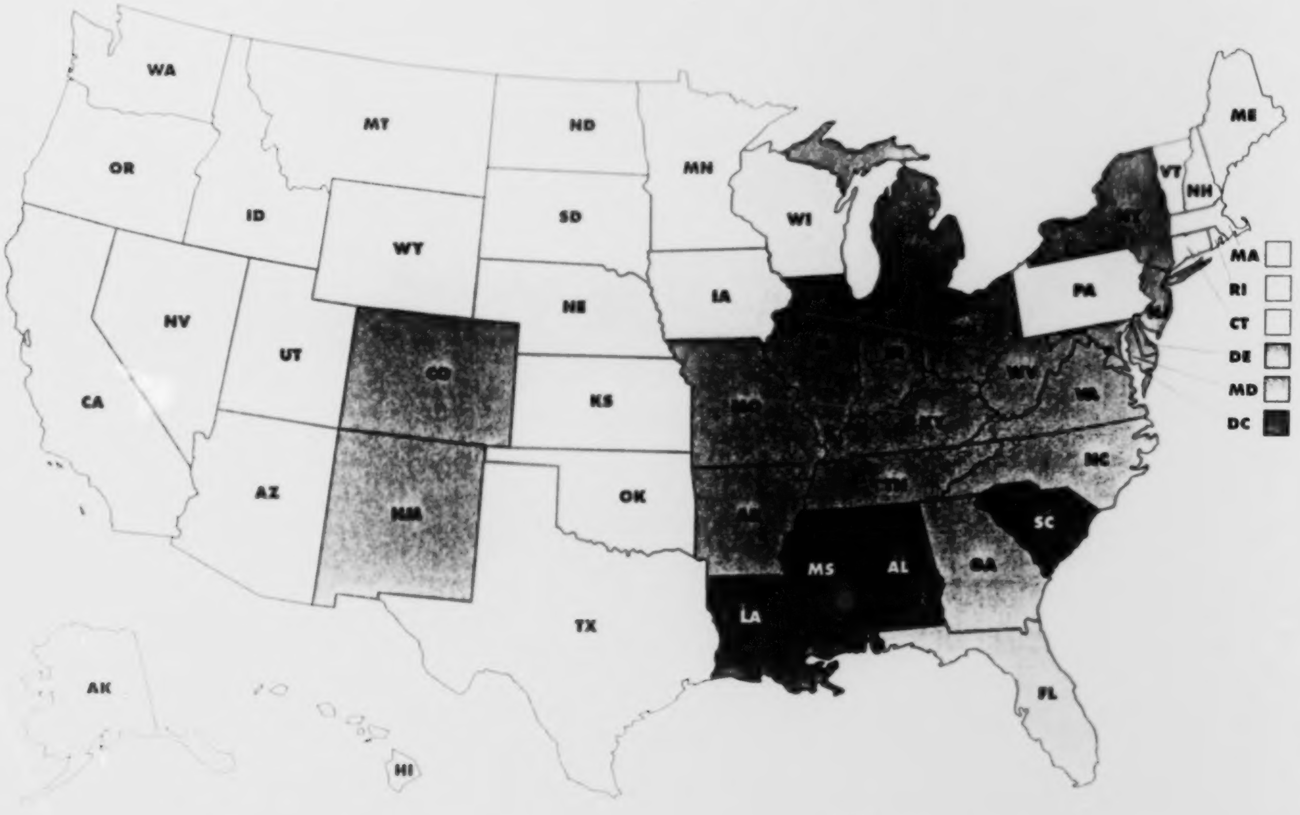
A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (51). The measures include: percent low birth-weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; juvenile violent crime arrest rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

59

60

Percent low birth-weight babies*

1995



☐ More than 20% better than state median (5.9 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (6.0 to 7.4)

☐ Up to 20% worse than state median (7.5 to 8.9)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (9.0 and higher)

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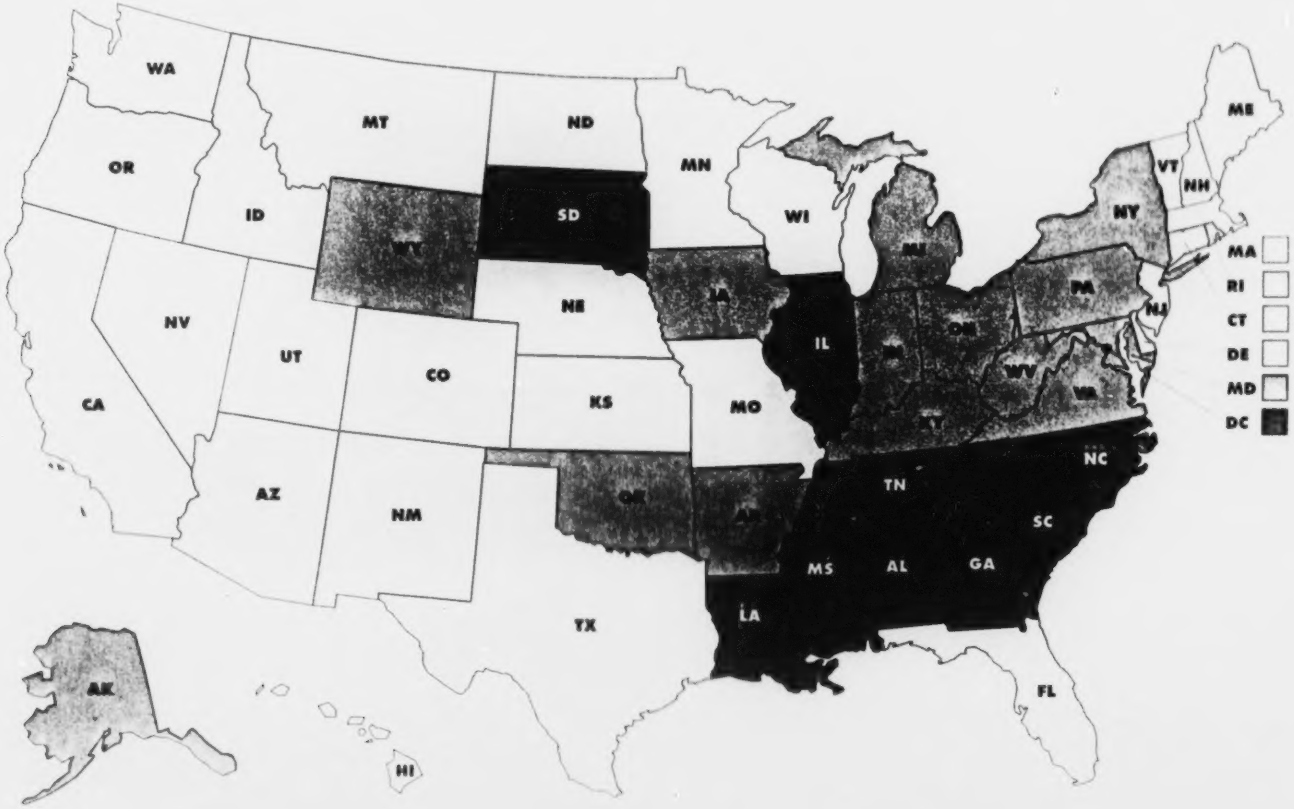
*Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

Infant mortality rate
(deaths per 1,000 live births)
1995



☐ More than 20% better than state median (6.0 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (6.1 to 7.5)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (7.6 to 9.0)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (9.1 and higher)

63

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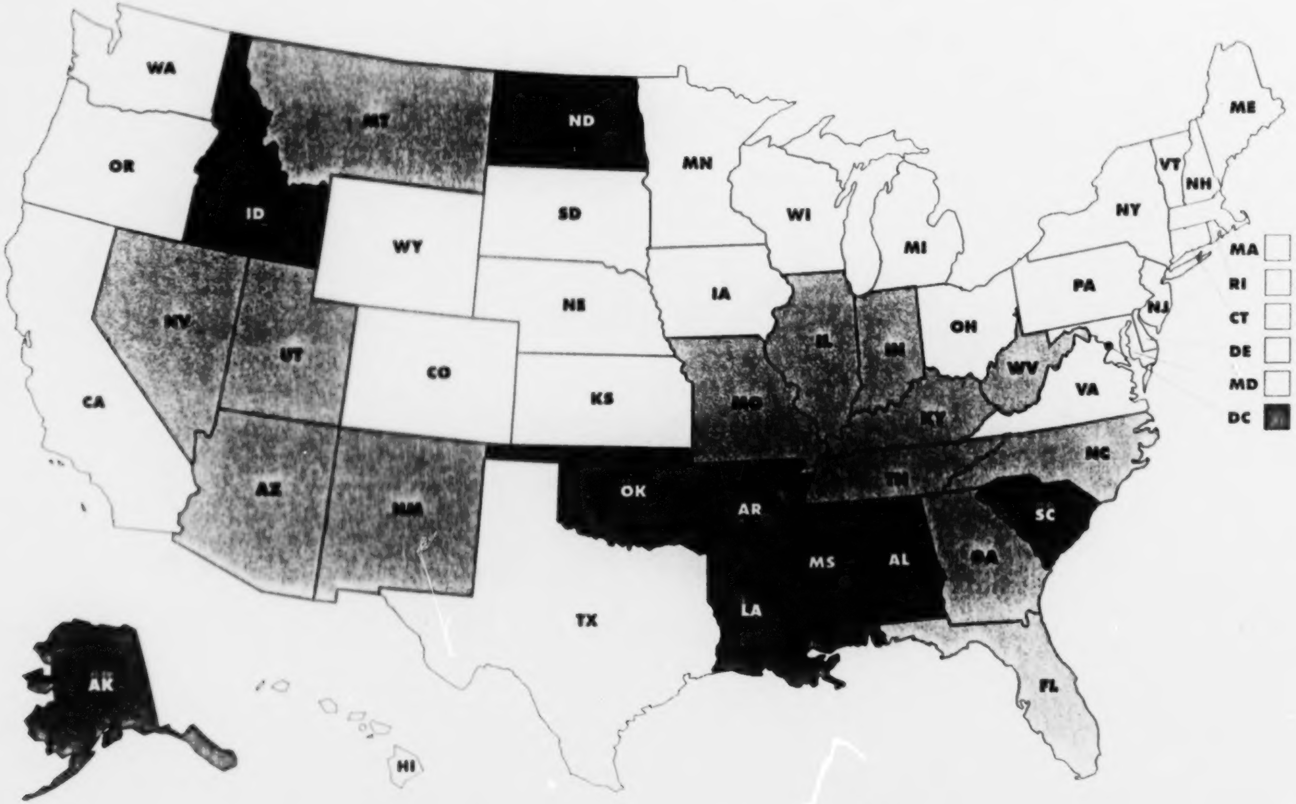
National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Child death rate
(deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1995



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☐ More than 20% better than state median (22 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 28)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (29 to 34)

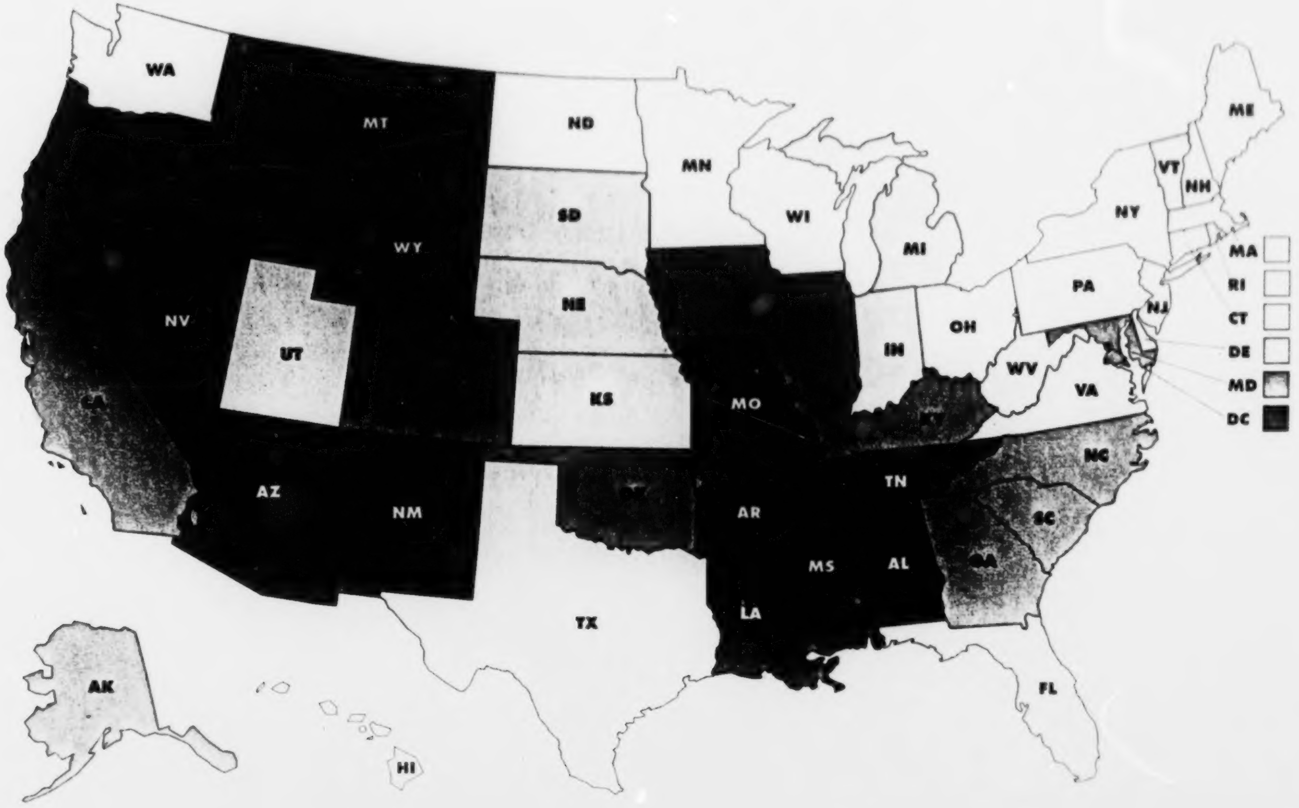
■ More than 20% worse than state median (35 and higher)

65

66

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1995



☐ More than 20% better than state median (54 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (55 to 67)

░ Up to 20% worse than state median (68 to 80)

▓ More than 20% worse than state median (81 and higher)

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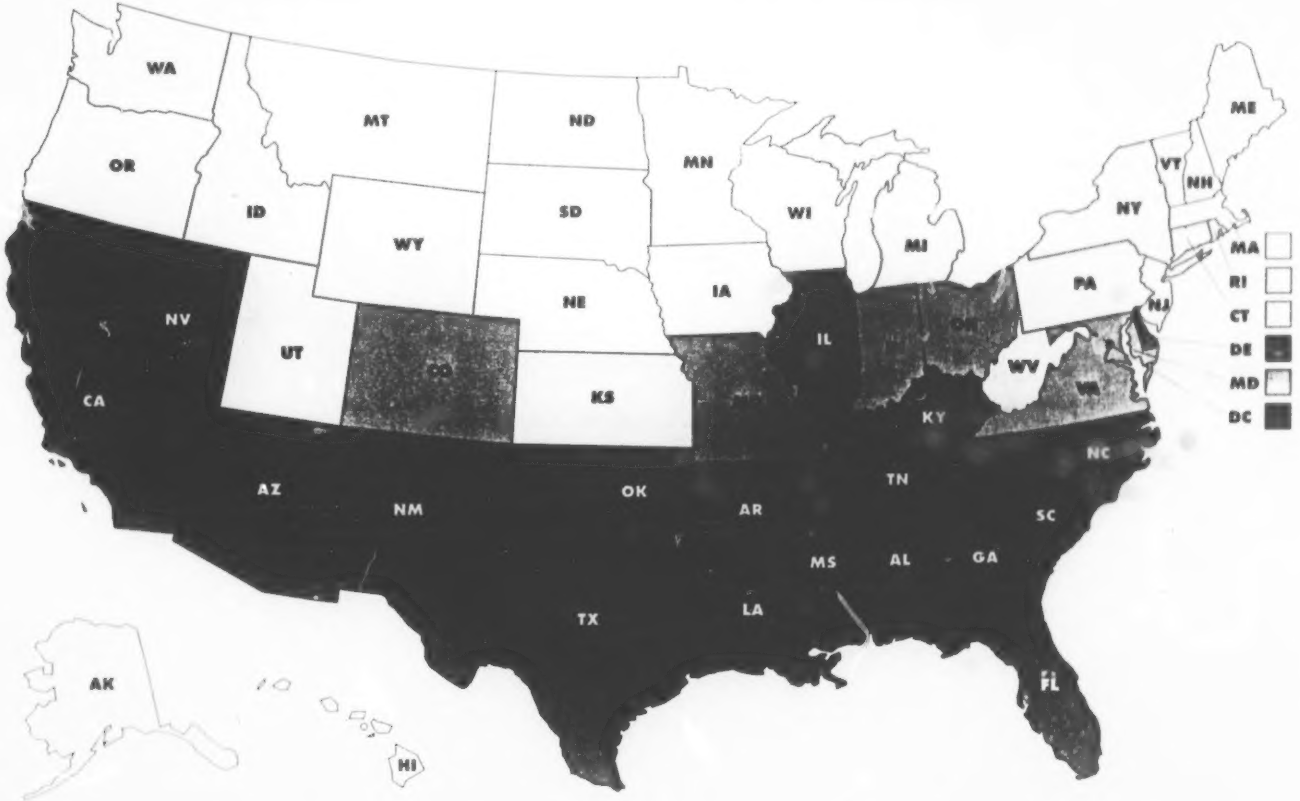
National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Teen birth rate
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1995



☐ More than 20% better than state median (24 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (25 to 30)

☐ Up to 20% worse than state median (31 to 36)

▨ More than 20% worse than state median (37 and higher)

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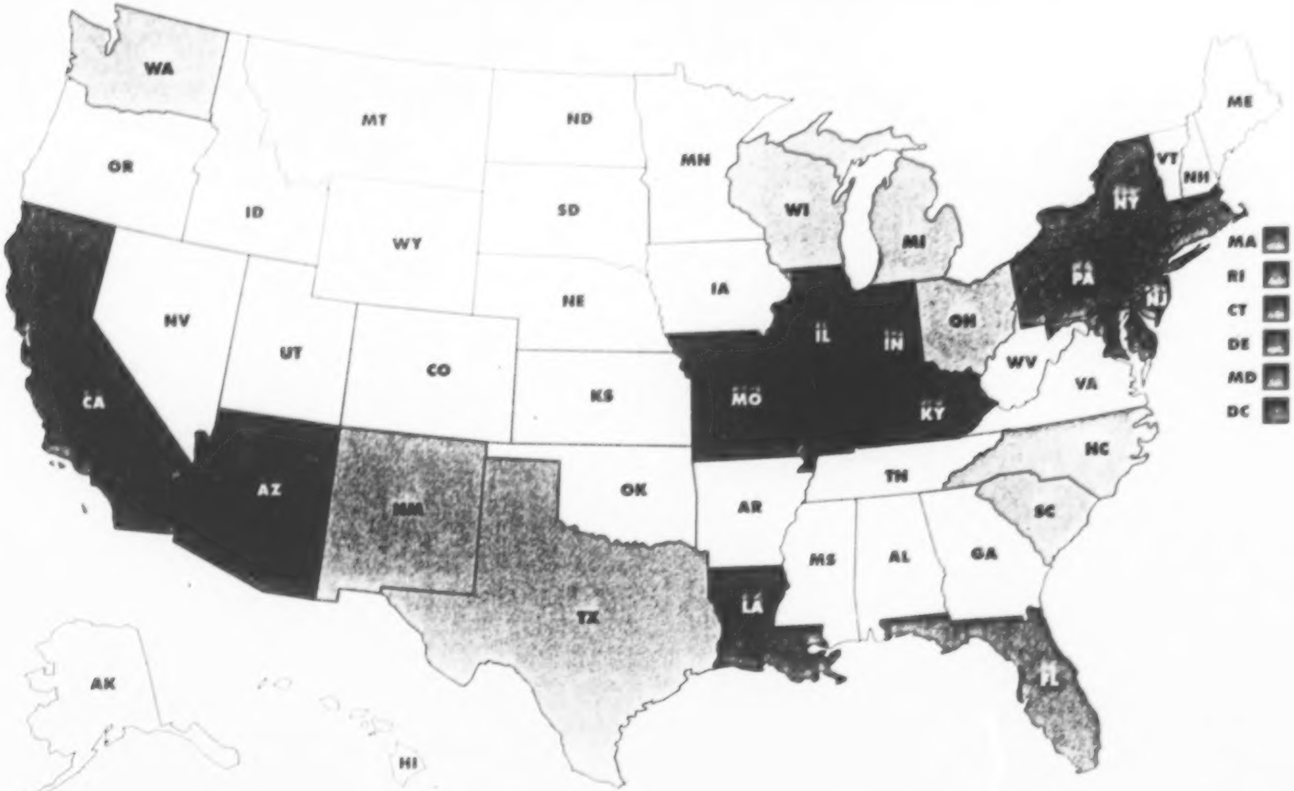
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1995*



☐ More than 20% better than state median (307 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (308 to 384)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (385 to 461)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (462 and higher)

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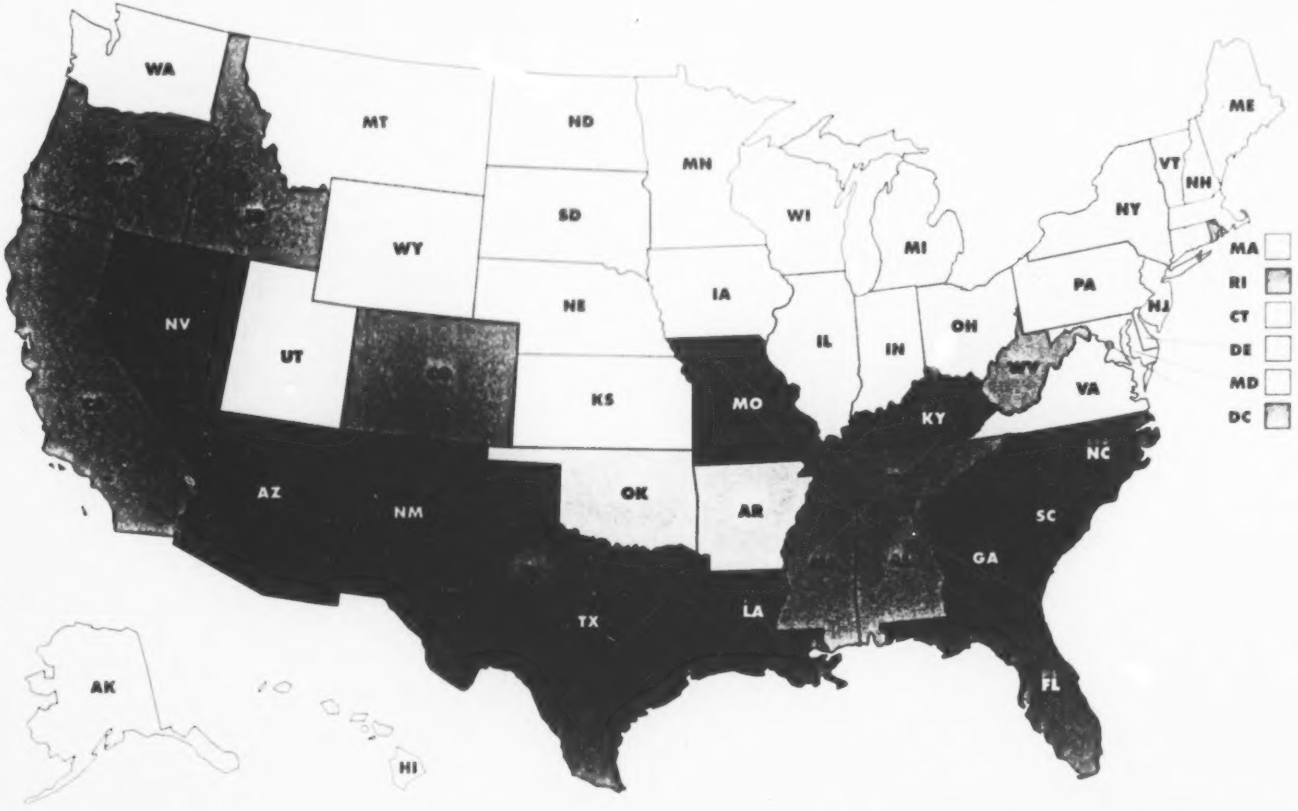
* Three-year average of data from 1994 through 1996.

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1995*



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☐ More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

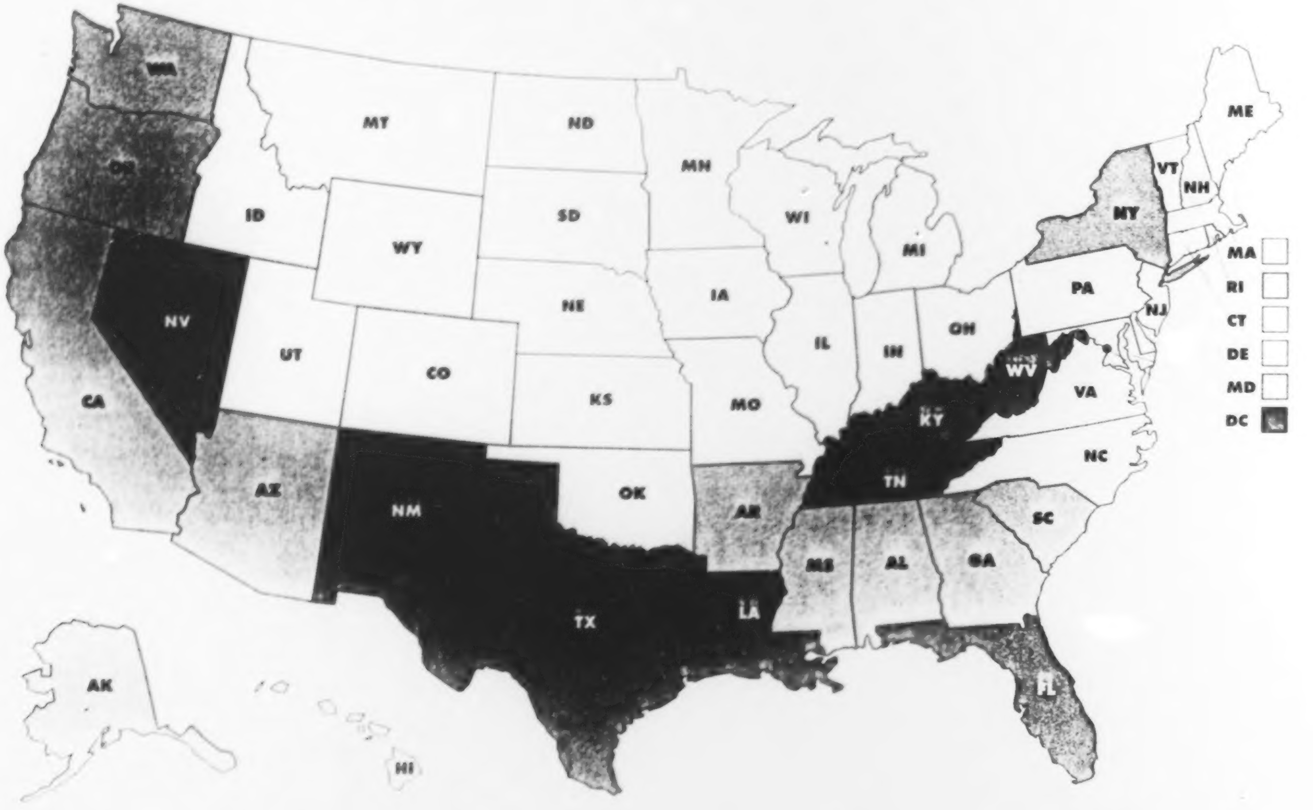
74

* Three-year average of data from 1994 through 1996.

73

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1995*



More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)

Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)

More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

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*Data are average of data from 1994 through 1996.

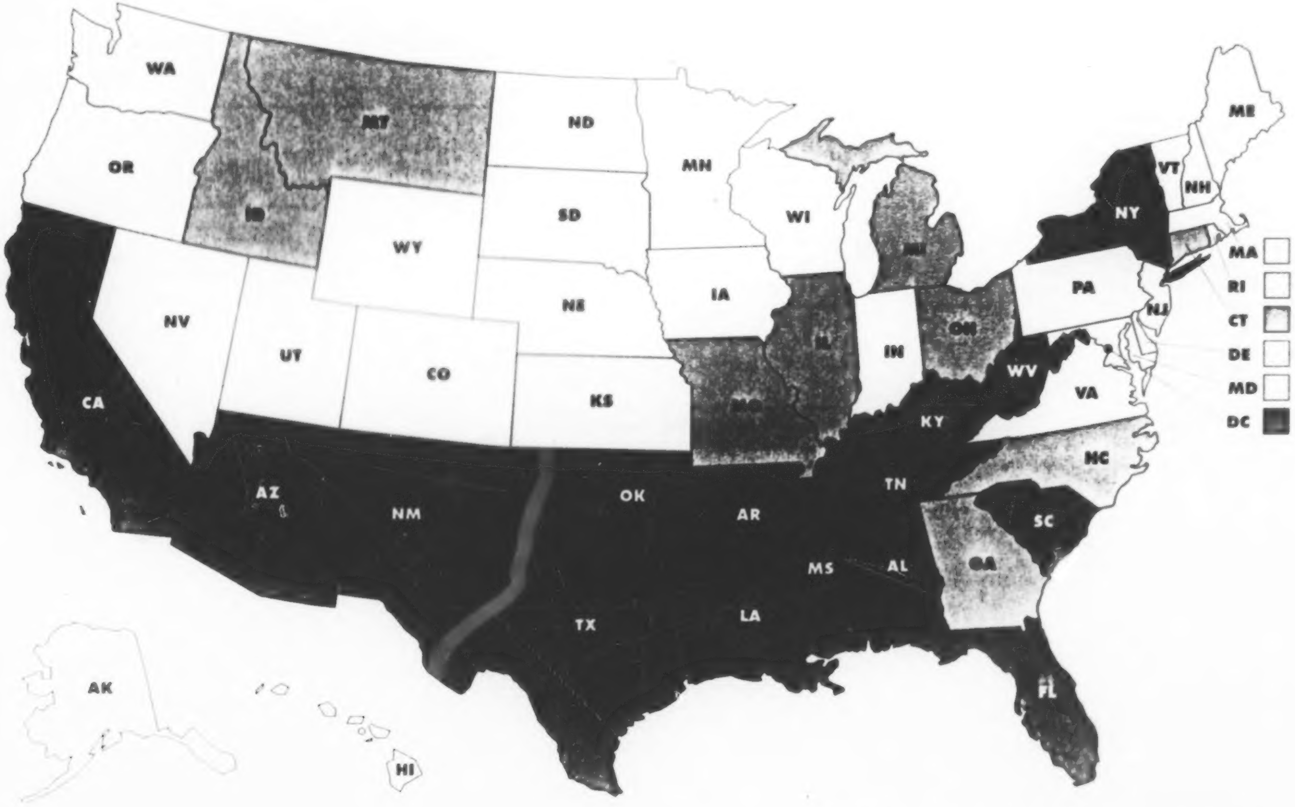
75

76

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent of children in poverty

1995*



☐ More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)

☐ Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 17)

░ Up to 20% worse than state median (18 to 20)

▓ More than 20% worse than state median (21 and higher)

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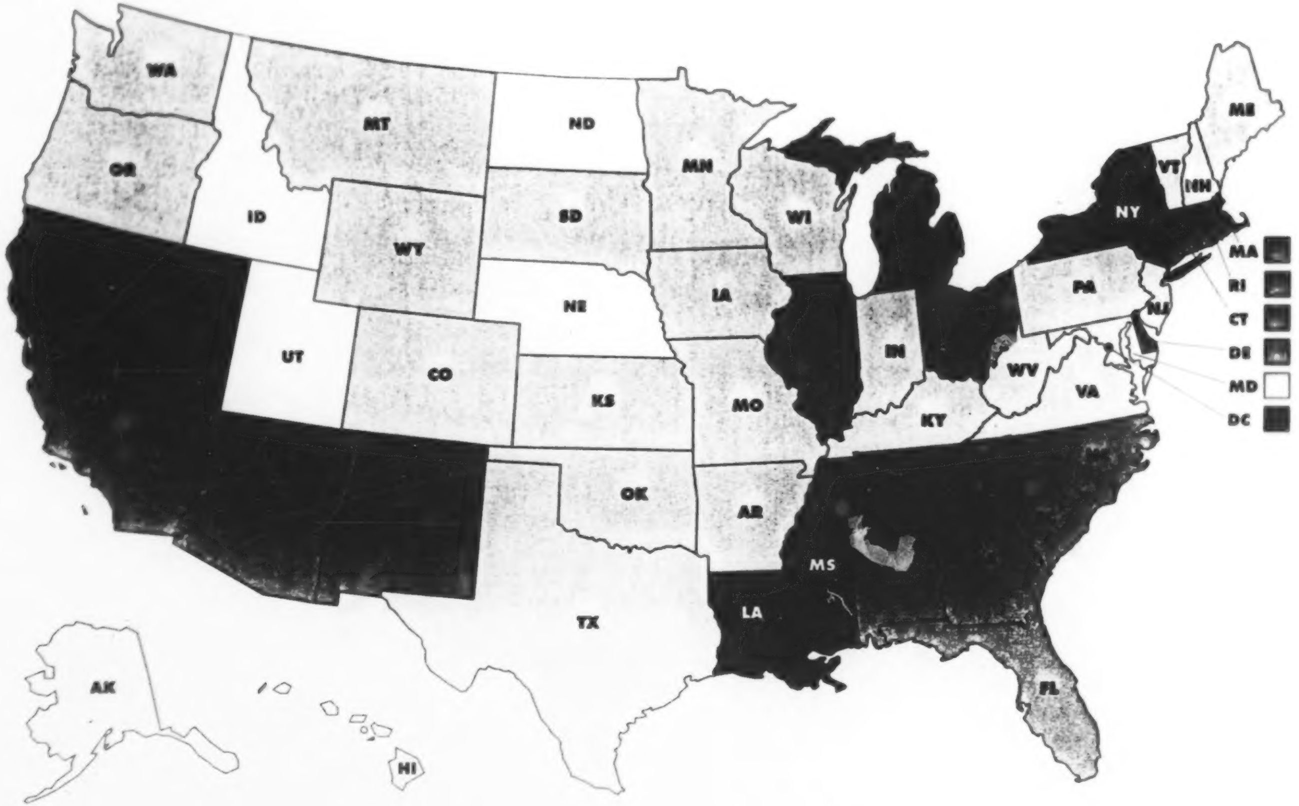
*Five-year average of data from 1993 through 1997.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1995*



□ More than 20% better than state median (20 and lower)

□ Up to 20% better than state median (21 to 25)

▨ Up to 20% worse than state median (26 to 30)

■ More than 20% worse than state median (31 and higher)

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* Three year average of data from 1994 through 1996.

state profiles

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,076,400	1,119,700	4%
Children 0-5 years old	357,100	344,400	–4%
Children 6-12 years old	407,700	437,700	7%
Children 13-17 years old	311,700	337,600	8%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	176,000	15%
Children 0-5 years old	51,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	125,000	16%
Children under age 18 in poverty	76,000	27%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	90,000	24%

Social and Economic Characteristics

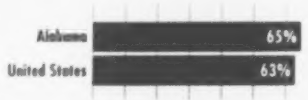
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	52%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	53%	40%

83

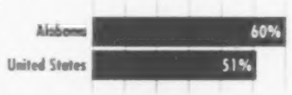
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$33,400	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	36%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	11%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

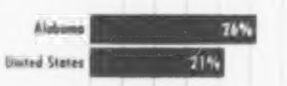
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



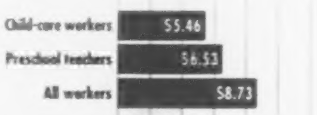
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



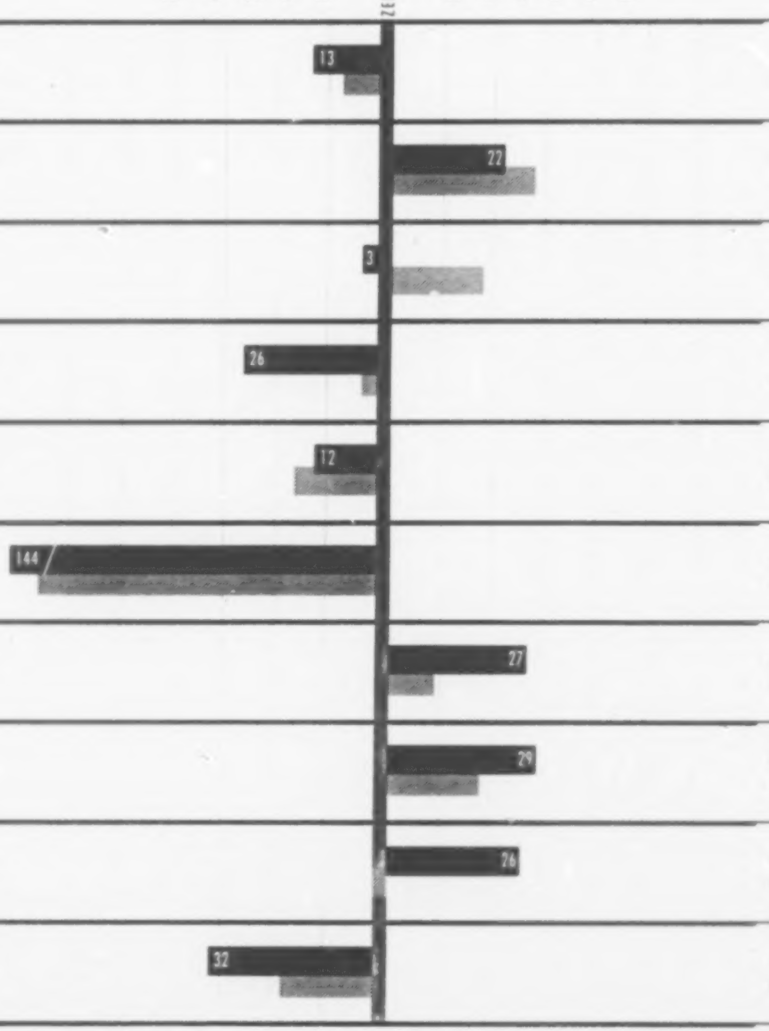
84

Alabama

AL

National Composite Rank [47]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1995		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	13	STATE NATIONAL	8.0 6.8	9.0 7.3	[47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	22	STATE NATIONAL	12.6 10.6	9.8 7.6	[48]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	3	STATE NATIONAL	37 34	38 28	[46]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	26	STATE NATIONAL	73 63	92 65	[46]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	12	STATE NATIONAL	42 31	47 36	[44]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	144	STATE NATIONAL	106 305	259 507	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	27	STATE NATIONAL	15 11	11 10	[36]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	29	STATE NATIONAL	14 11	10 9	[32]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	26	STATE NATIONAL	31 21	23 21	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	32	STATE NATIONAL	22 22	29 26	[43]

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	184,400	212,500	15%
Children 0-5 years old	60,400	74,400	23%
Children 6-12 years old	74,300	81,400	10%
Children 13-17 years old	49,600	56,700	14%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

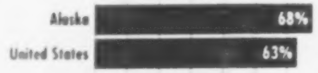
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	19,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	6,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	13,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	4,000	18%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	6,000	16%

Social and Economic Characteristics

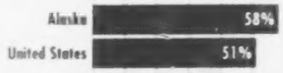
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	73%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	35%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	35%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$47,000	$38,100
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	33%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	3%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

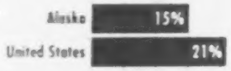
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



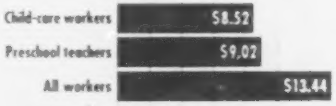
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



87

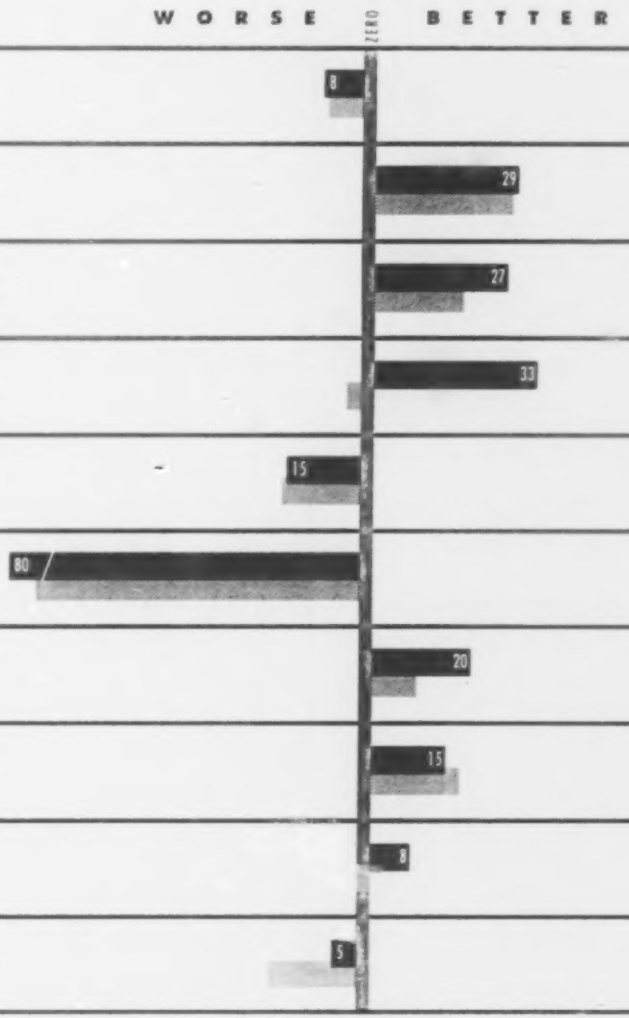
88

Alaska

AK

National Composite Rank [25]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	4.9	5.3	[1]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.8	7.7	[29]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	56	41	[49]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	105	70	[30]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	26	30	[22]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	209	377	[23]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	10	8	[16]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	13	11	[40]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	12	11	[3]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	22	23	[10]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

National Rank are based on 1995 figures

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165

[illegible] ■ [illegible]

89

90

90

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,150,200	1,374,700	20%
Children 0-5 years old	411,500	443,500	8%
Children 6-12 years old	434,700	523,200	20%
Children 13-17 years old	304,000	408,100	34%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	240,000	20%
Children 0-5 years old	84,000	19%
Children 6-17 years old	156,000	21%
Children under age 18 in poverty	104,000	33%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	144,000	32%

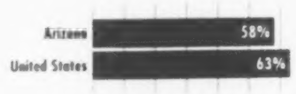
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	72%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	43%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	45%	40%

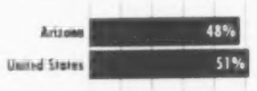
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$31,700	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	31%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	11%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

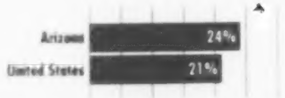
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



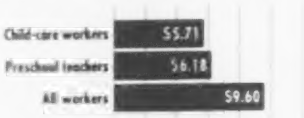
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



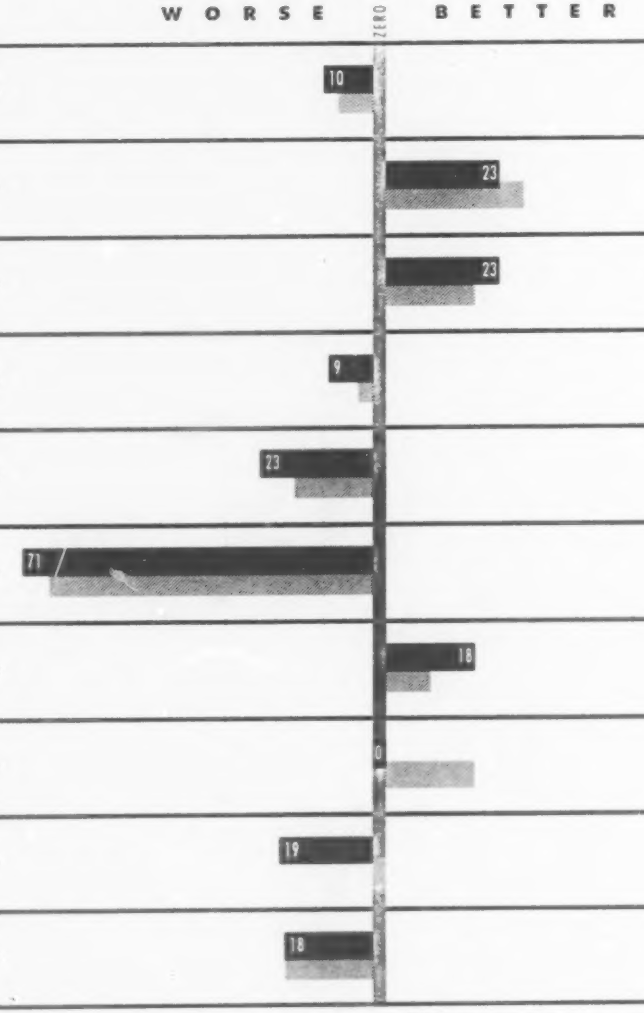
Arizona

Arizona

AZ

National Composite Rank [42]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.2	6.8	[19]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.7	7.5	[25]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	40	31	[35]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	85	93	[48]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	39	48	[45]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	280	480	[35]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	17	14	[50]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	11	[40]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	21	25	[41]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	22	26	[31]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	659,400	651,500	−1%
Children 0-5 years old	211,600	201,700	−5%
Children 6-12 years old	253,500	254,000	0%
Children 13-17 years old	194,300	195,800	1%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	135,000	20%
Children 0-5 years old	38,000	17%
Children 6-17 years old	97,000	21%
Children under age 18 in poverty	43,000	27%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	76,000	28%

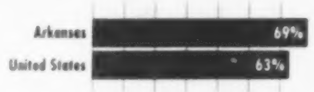
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	75%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	46%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	45%	40%

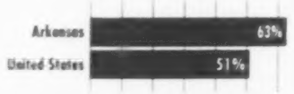
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$30,100	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	35%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	9%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

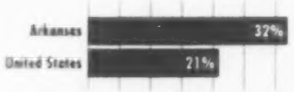
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



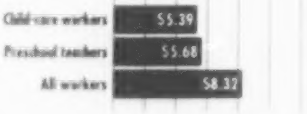
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

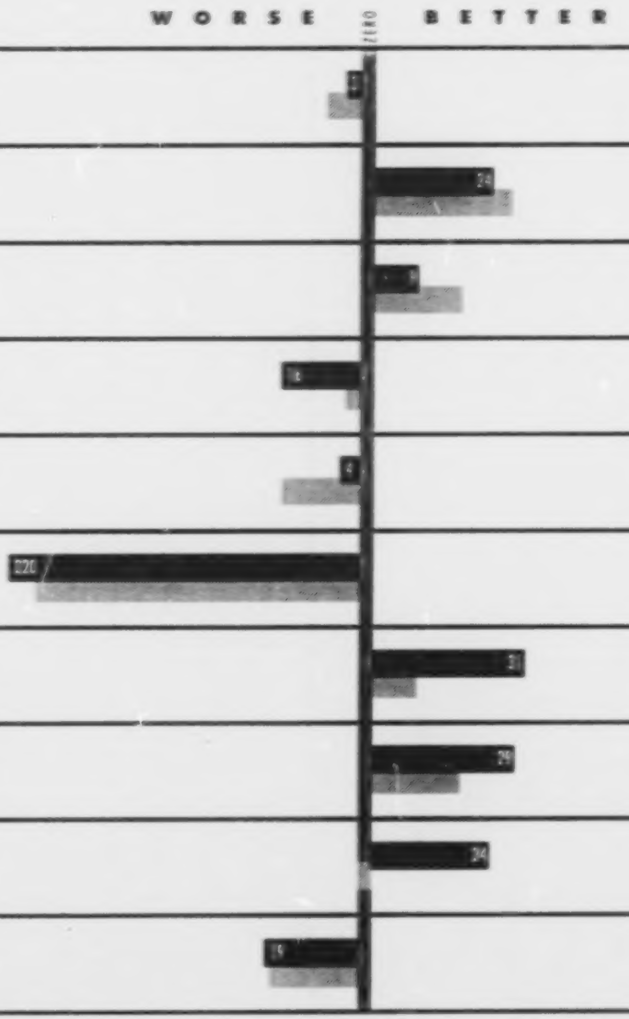


Arkansas

AR

National Composite Rank [41]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	8.0	8.2	[40]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	11.6	8.8	[40]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	43	39	[47]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	81	94	[49]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	46	48	[45]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	95	304	[16]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	13	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	14	10	[32]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	29	22	[36]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	21	25	[24]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page [illegible]

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	8,866,400	9,945,900	12%
Children 0-5 years old	3,317,500	3,319,900	0%
Children 6-12 years old	3,367,200	3,792,600	13%
Children 13-17 years old	2,181,700	2,833,300	30%

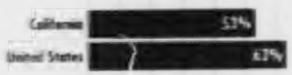
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

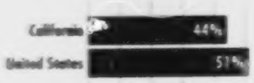
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	1,629,000	18%
Children 0-5 years old	547,000	16%
Children 6-17 years old	1,082,000	19%
Children under age 18 in poverty	627,000	26%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	926,000	33%

Child-Care Indicators

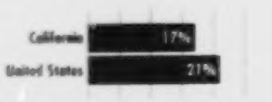
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



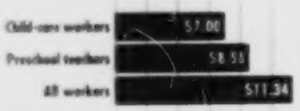
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	54%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	53%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$38,100	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	25%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	8%	9%

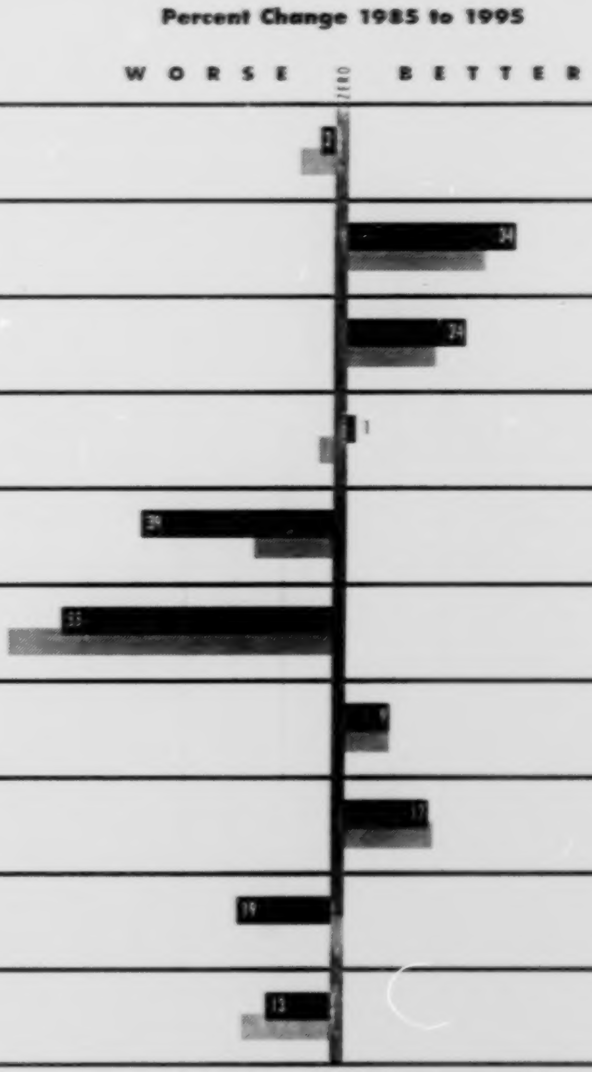
99

100

California

CA

National Composite Rank [30]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1995	National Rank [illegible]
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.0	6.1	[13]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.5	6.3	[11]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	33	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	69	68	[27]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	31	43	[40]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	402	624	[43]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	10	[31]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	12	10	[32]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	21	25	[41]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	23	26	[31]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

▨ Textured bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	997,900	1,077,600	8%
Children 0-5 years old	326,400	347,200	6%
Children 6-12 years old	391,300	412,500	5%
Children 13-17 years old	280,300	317,900	13%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	125,000	13%
Children 0-5 years old	37,000	11%
Children 6-17 years old	88,000	14%
Children under age 18 in poverty	34,000	26%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	59,000	24%

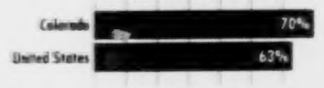
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	33%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	32%	40%

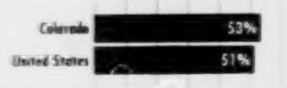
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$44,100	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	38%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

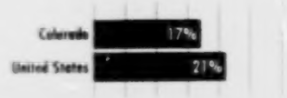
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



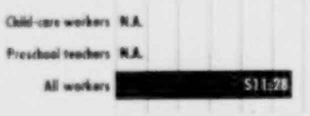
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A.=Not Available

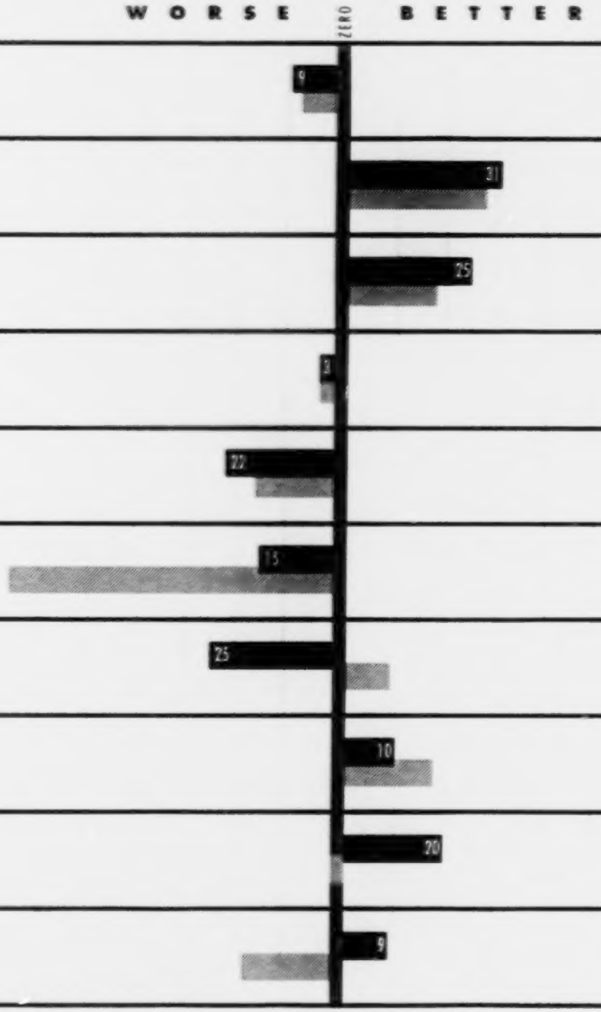
Colorado

Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [22]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			**Trend Data** 1985	1995	**National Rank** National Rank is based on 1995 figures
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	7.7	8.4	[41]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.4	6.5	[12]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	32	24	[9]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	66	68	[27]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	27	33	[29]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	305	352	[21]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	8	10	[31]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	10	9	[23]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	15	12	[4]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	23	21	[5]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 188

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	798,000	776,500	-3%
Children 0-5 years old	270,300	245,600	-9%
Children 6-12 years old	320,100	301,700	-6%
Children 13-17 years old	207,600	229,200	10%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

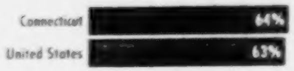
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	77,000	9%
Children 0-5 years old	19,000	7%
Children 6-17 years old	58,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	24,000	14%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	30,000	21%

Social and Economic Characteristics

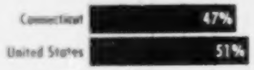
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	88%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	25%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	32%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$50,500	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	34%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	7%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

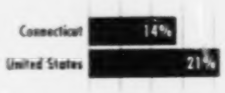
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



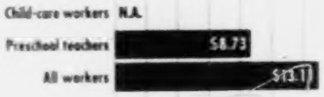
Percent of children ages 6-17 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. = Not Available

Connecticut

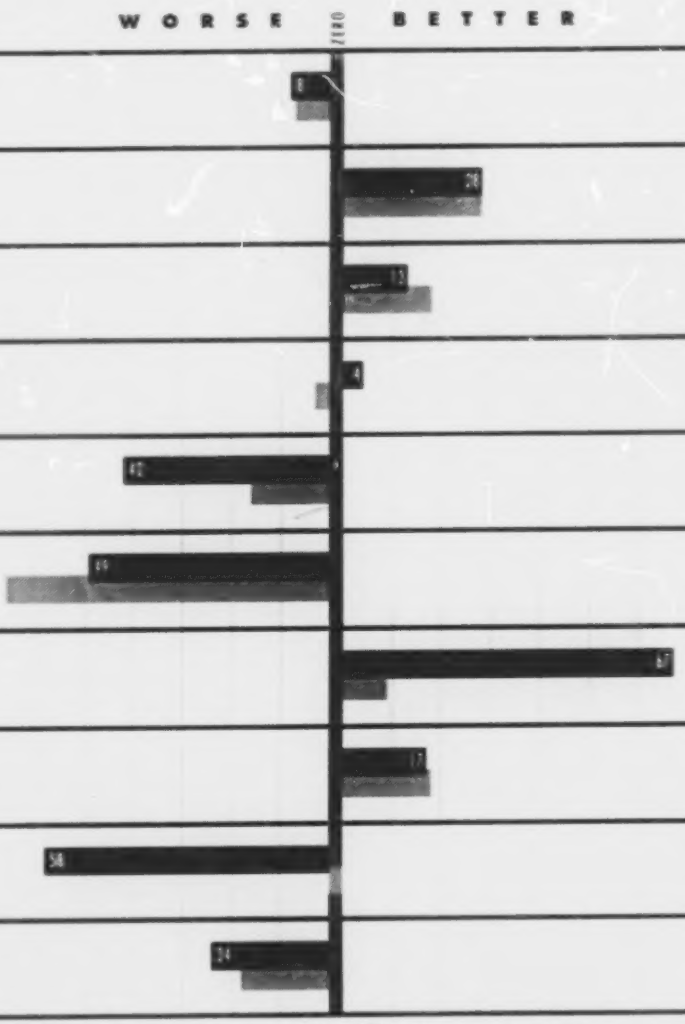
Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [12]

Indicators*			**Trend Data** 1985	1995	**National Rank** (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.6	7.1	[23]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.0	7.2	[19]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	23	20	[2]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	49	47	[8]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	19	27	[16]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	372	555	[40]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	3	[1]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	6	5	[2]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	12	19	[29]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	21	26	[31]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	176,000	191,200	9%
Children 0-5 years old	60,200	59,800	-1%
Children 6-12 years old	68,400	72,800	6%
Children 13-17 years old	47,400	58,600	24%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

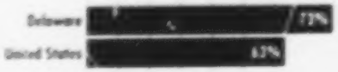
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	22,000	12%
Children 0-5 years old	8,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	14,000	12%
Children under age 18 in poverty	5,000	12%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	10,000	20%

Social and Economic Characteristics

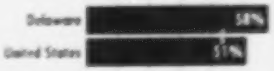
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1996	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	46%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	49%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$41,500	$38,100
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	33%	35%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

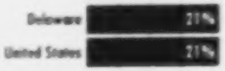
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



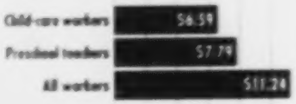
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



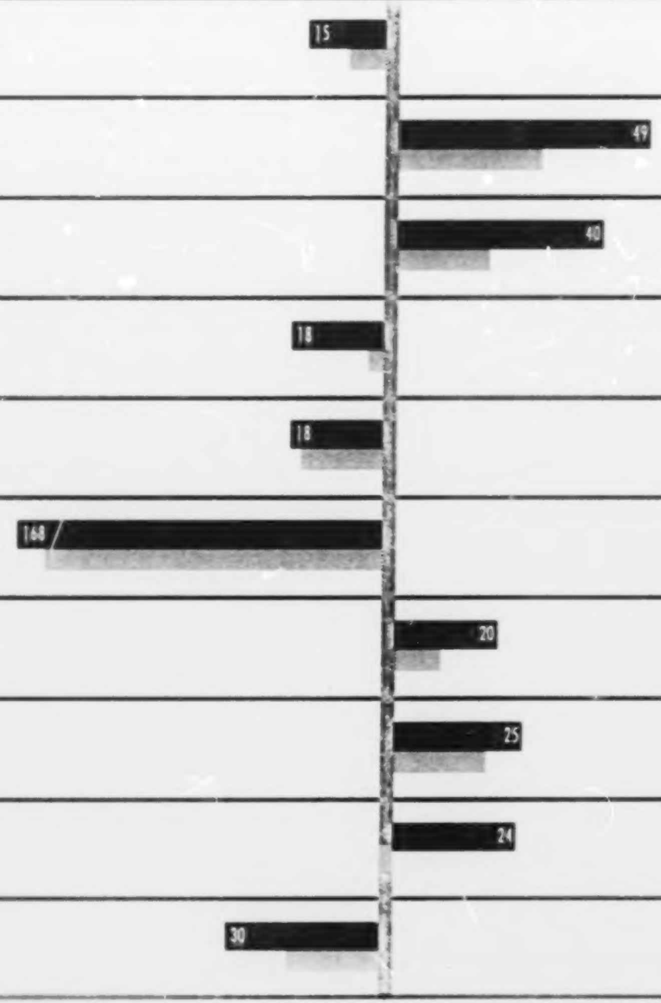
Delaware

Delaware

DE

National Composite Rank [29]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1995		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	15 (worse)	STATE	7.3	8.4	[41]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	49 (better)	STATE	14.8	7.5	[25]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	40 (better)	STATE	43	26	[19]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	18 (worse)	STATE	50	59	[17]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	18 (worse)	STATE	33	39	[34]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	168 (worse)	STATE	272	729	[45]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	20 (better)	STATE	10	8	[16]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	25 (better)	STATE	8	6	[7]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	24 (better)	STATE	17	13	[5]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	30 (worse)	STATE	23	30	[44]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

Background Information

District of Columbia

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	109,600	129,500	18%
Children 0-5 years old	42,100	43,700	4%
Children 6-12 years old	42,300	41,900	-1%
Children 13-17 years old	25,200	44,000	75%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

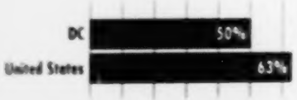
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	19,000	14%
Children 0-5 years old	7,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	12,000	15%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	11%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	10,000	29%

Social and Economic Characteristics

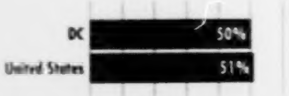
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	80%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	81%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$25,000	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	15%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	23%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

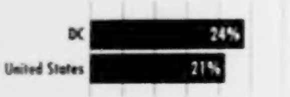
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



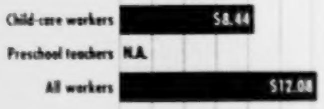
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

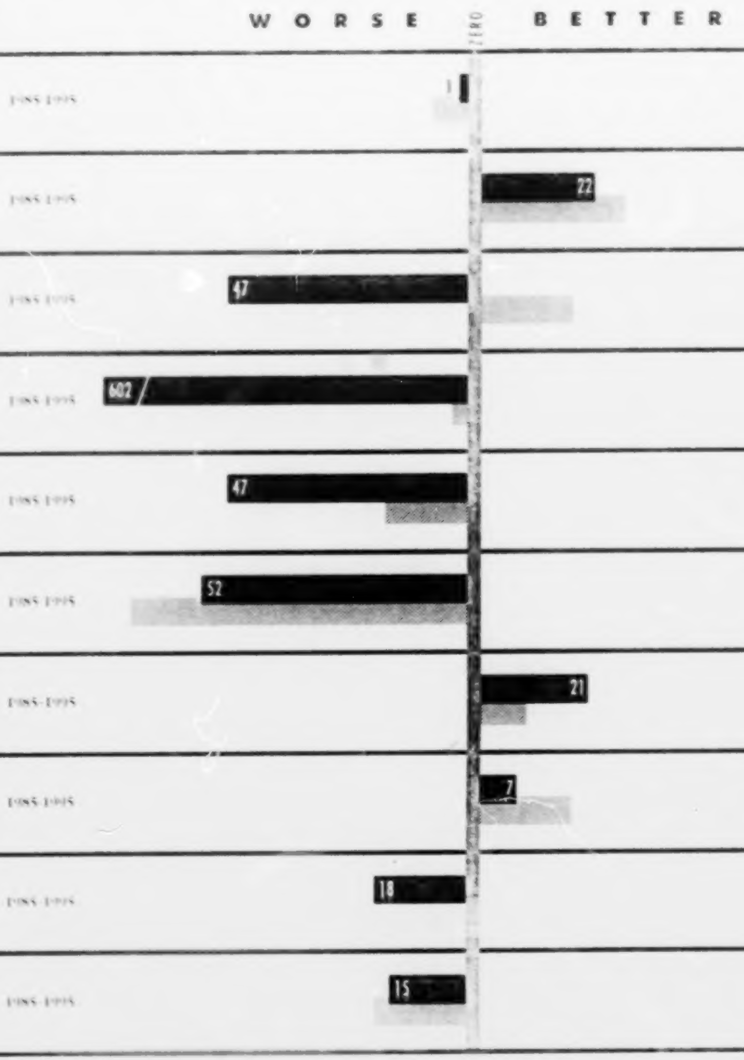


N.A. = Not Available

District of Columbia

National Composite Rank [51]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	STATE	13.3	13.4	[51]
	NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE	20.8	16.2	[51]
	NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	STATE	32	47	[51]
	NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	STATE	45	316	[51]
	NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	STATE	53	78	[51]
	NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	STATE	1,008	1,529	[51]
	NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	STATE	14	11	[36]
	NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	STATE	15	14	[50]
	NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	STATE	33	39	[51]
	NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE	52	60	[51]
	NATIONAL	22	26	

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Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	3,423,100	3,563,000	4%
Children 0-5 years old	1,160,200	1,107,400	–5%
Children 6-12 years old	1,352,500	1,370,600	1%
Children 13-17 years old	910,300	1,085,000	19%

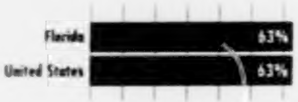
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

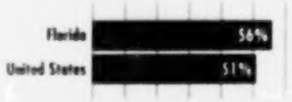
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	612,000	18%
Children 0-5 years old	180,000	15%
Children 6-17 years old	432,000	19%
Children under age 18 in poverty	198,000	22%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	323,000	29%

Child-Care Indicators

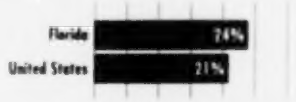
Percent of children under age 6
living with working parents: 1995



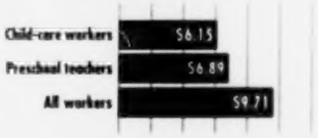
Percent of children ages 6-12
living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	45%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	49%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$33,500	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	31%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	12%	9%

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Florida

FL

National Composite Rank [44]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1995: WORSE	BETTER	Trend Data	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	3		STATE	7.5	7.7	[35]
				NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995		34	STATE	11.3	7.5	[25]
				NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995		29	STATE	42	30	[31]
				NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995		11	STATE	70	62	[20]
				NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	8		STATE	37	40	[37]
				NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	68		STATE	480	804	[49]
				NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995		13	STATE	15	13	[45]
				NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	9		STATE	11	12	[43]
				NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	14		STATE	21	24	[39]
				NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	20		STATE	25	30	[44]
				NATIONAL	22	26	

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,952,500	2,154,800	10%
Children 0-5 years old	664,900	672,000	1%
Children 6-12 years old	750,900	839,200	12%
Children 13-17 years old	536,600	643,600	20%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	309,000	16%
Children 0-5 years old	91,000	14%
Children 6-17 years old	218,000	18%
Children under age 18 in poverty	99,000	25%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	160,000	28%

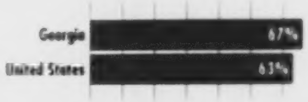
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1996	83%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	47%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	51%	40%

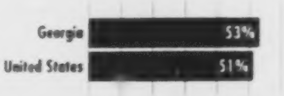
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$36,800	$38,100
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	41%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	11%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

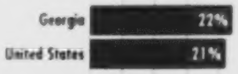
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



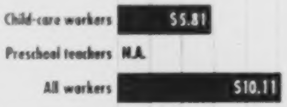
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

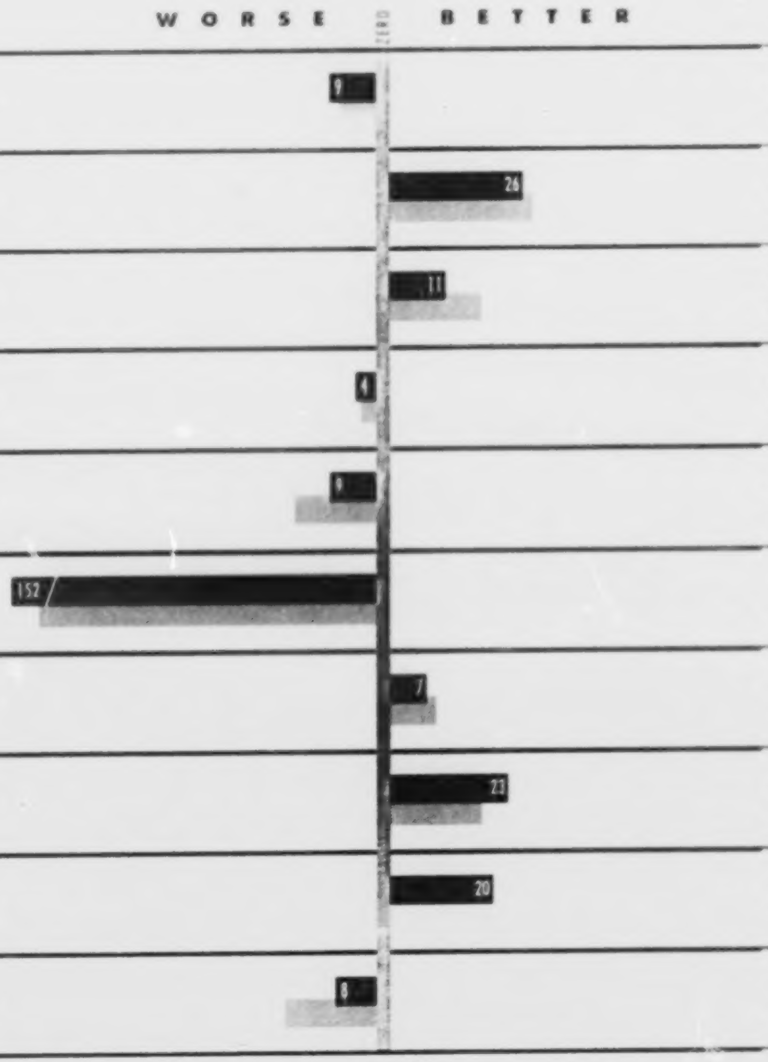


N.A. = Not Available

Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [43]



Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1995		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	9	STATE	8.1	8.8	[46]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	26	STATE	12.7	9.4	[44]
			NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	11	STATE	37	33	[39]
			NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	4	STATE	72	75	[34]
			NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	9	STATE	44	48	[45]
			NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	152	STATE	145	366	[22]
			NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	7	STATE	14	13	[45]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	23	STATE	13	10	[32]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	20	STATE	25	20	[32]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	8	STATE	25	27	[37]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	306,500	353,900	15%
Children 0-5 years old	110,300	122,700	11%
Children 6-12 years old	116,300	137,300	18%
Children 13-17 years old	79,900	93,900	18%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

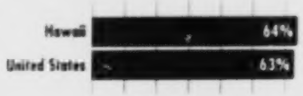
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	18,000	6%
Children 0-5 years old	4,000	4%
Children 6-17 years old	14,000	8%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	13%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	8,000	10%

Social and Economic Characteristics

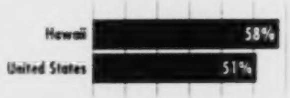
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	47%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	58%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$44,000	$38,100
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	38%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	2%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

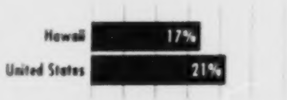
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



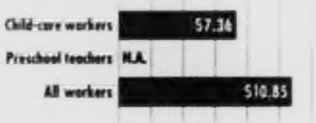
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A.=Not Available

Hawaii

127

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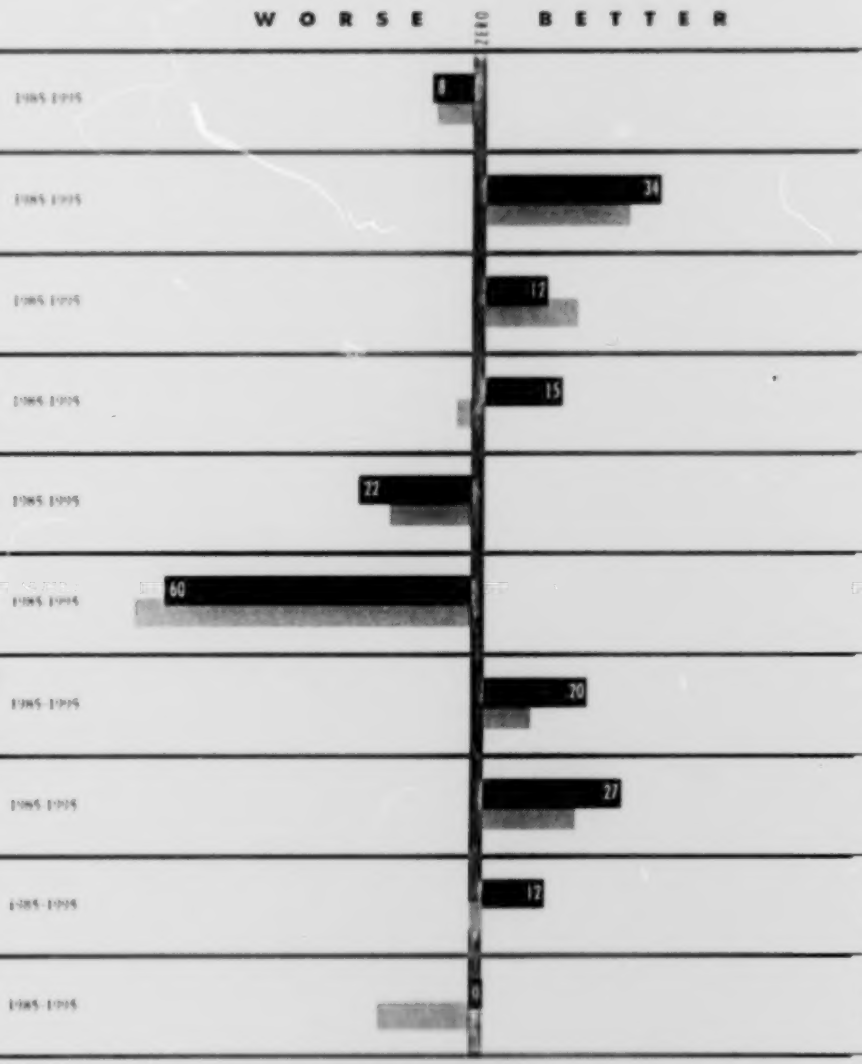
National Composite Rank [8]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	STATE	6.5	7.0	[21]
	NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE	8.8	5.8	[5]
	NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	STATE	26	23	[5]
	NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	STATE	46	39	[4]
	NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	STATE	23	28	[19]
	NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	STATE	189	302	[15]
	NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who [illegible] high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	STATE	5	4	[2]
	NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	STATE	11	8	[18]
	NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	STATE	17	15	[17]
	NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE	21	21	[5]
	NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	348,500	399,600	15%
Children 0-5 years old	108,600	128,400	18%
Children 6-12 years old	132,200	155,400	18%
Children 13-17 years old	107,700	115,800	8%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

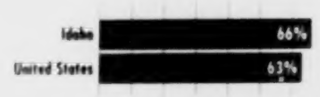
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	49,000	14%
Children 0-5 years old	13,000	12%
Children 6-17 years old	36,000	15%
Children under age 18 in poverty	16,000	25%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	27,000	20%

Social and Economic Characteristics

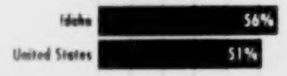
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1996	68%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$36,400	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	48%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

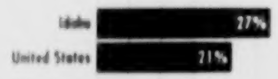
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



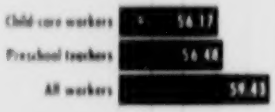
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



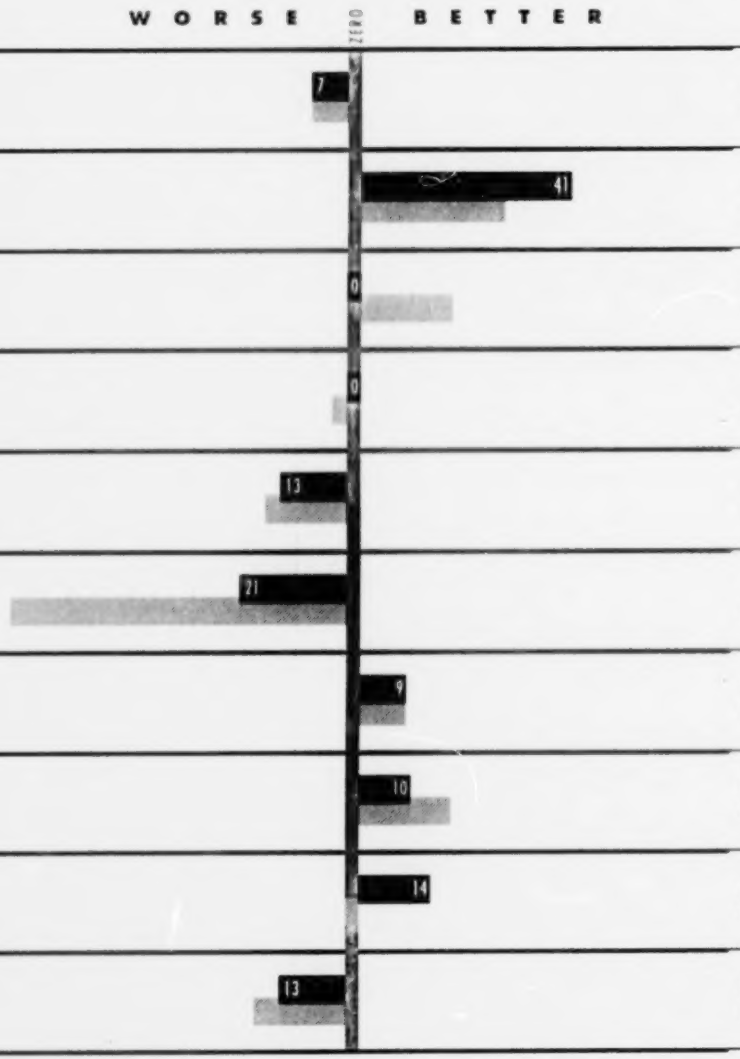
N.A. = Not Available

Idaho

ID

National Composite Rank [20]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	5.5	5.9	[9]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.4	6.1	[8]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	35	35	[42]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	76	76	[36]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	24	27	[16]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	214	258	[11]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	10	[31]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	10	9	[23]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	21	18	[27]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	16	18	[2]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	3,155,900	3,151,800	0%
Children 0-5 years old	1,101,000	1,029,600	-6%
Children 6-12 years old	1,201,000	1,230,800	2%
Children 13-17 years old	853,900	891,400	4%

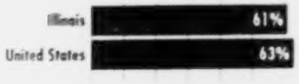
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

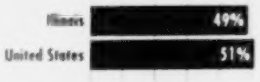
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	325,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	108,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	217,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	95,000	14%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	151,000	19%

Child-Care Indicators

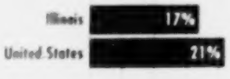
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



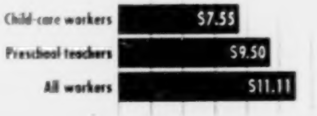
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. - Not Available

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$41,900	$38,100
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	28%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	10%	9%

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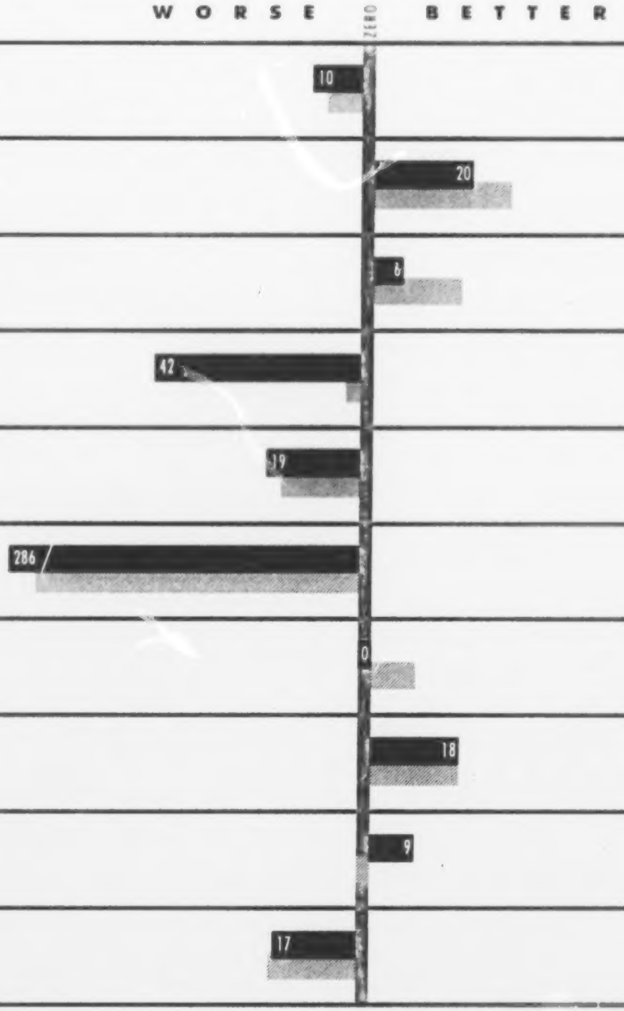
Illinois

IL

National Composite Rank [38]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1995		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	10 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	7.2 6.8	7.9 7.3	[38]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	20 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	11.7 10.6	9.4 7.6	[44]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	6 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	32 34	30 28	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	42 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	52 63	74 65	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	19 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	32 31	38 36	[33]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	286 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	195 305	752 507	[47]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	0	STATE NATIONAL	9 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	18 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	11 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	9 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	22 21	20 21	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	17 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	23 22	27 26	[37]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,498,500	1,524,300	2%
Children 0-5 years old	493,200	477,600	-3%
Children 6-12 years old	571,300	593,600	4%
Children 13-17 years old	434,000	453,100	4%

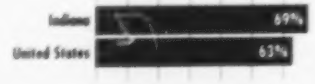
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

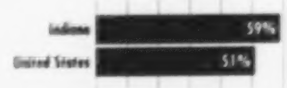
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	156,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	50,000	9%
Children 6-17 years old	106,000	11%
Children under age 18 in poverty	54,000	14%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	84,000	17%

Child-Care Indicators

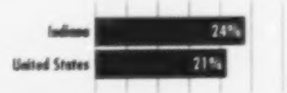
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



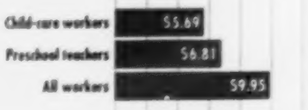
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	73%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	28%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	35%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$35,900	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	40%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Indiana

139

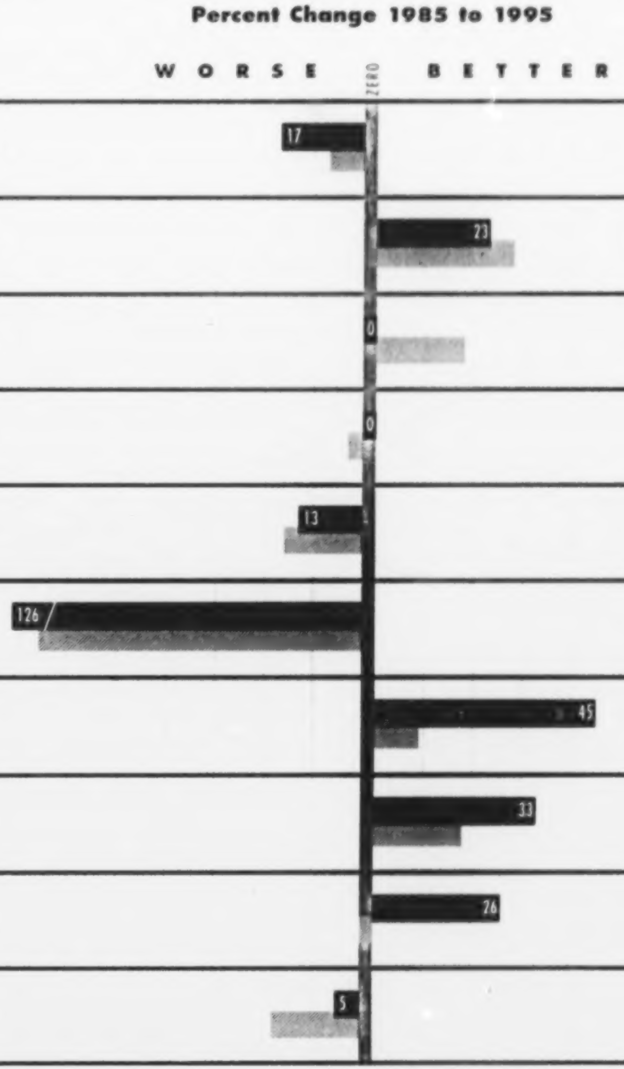
140

Indiana

IN

National Composite Rank [24]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.4	7.5	[28]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.9	8.4	[38]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	33	33	[39]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	63	63	[21]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	31	35	[32]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	219	496	[37]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	6	[6]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	12	8	[18]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	19	14	[10]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	22	23	[10]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	719,360	690,800	–4%
Children 0-5 years old	219,800	219,100	0%
Children 6-12 years old	278,200	265,600	–5%
Children 13-17 years old	221,400	206,100	–7%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	81,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	31,000	12%
Children 6-17 years old	50,000	9%
Children under age 18 in poverty	31,000	25%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	46,000	18%

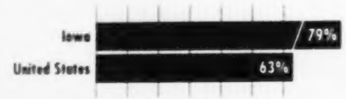
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	26%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	29%	40%

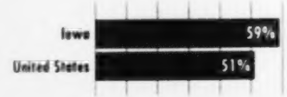
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$39,400	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	55%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

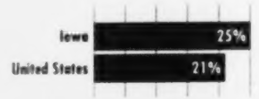
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



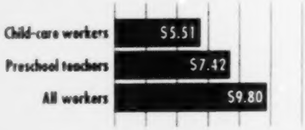
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

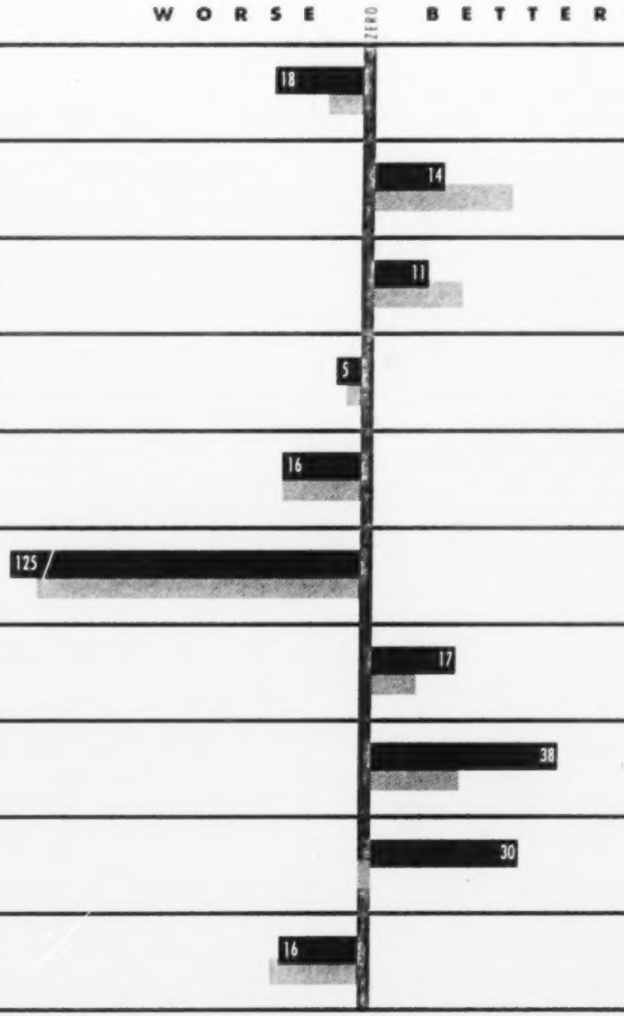


Iowa

IA

National Composite Rank [10]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	1995	National Rank National Rank is based on 1995 figures
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	5.1	6.0	[11]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.5	8.2	[35]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	28	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	65	68	[27]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	19	22	[7]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	110	247	[9]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	6	5	[5]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	8	5	[2]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	20	14	[10]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	19	22	[8]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 105

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	687,300	699,900	2%
Children 0-5 years old	217,200	224,800	3%
Children 6-12 years old	269,100	269,500	0%
Children 13-17 years old	201,000	205,700	2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

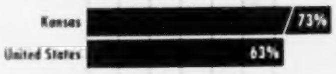
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	74,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	25,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	49,000	11%
Children under age 18 in poverty	27,000	23%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	42,000	18%

Social and Economic Characteristics

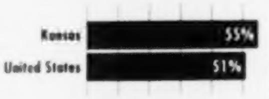
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$38,400	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	41%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

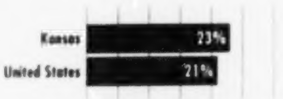
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



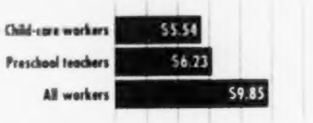
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

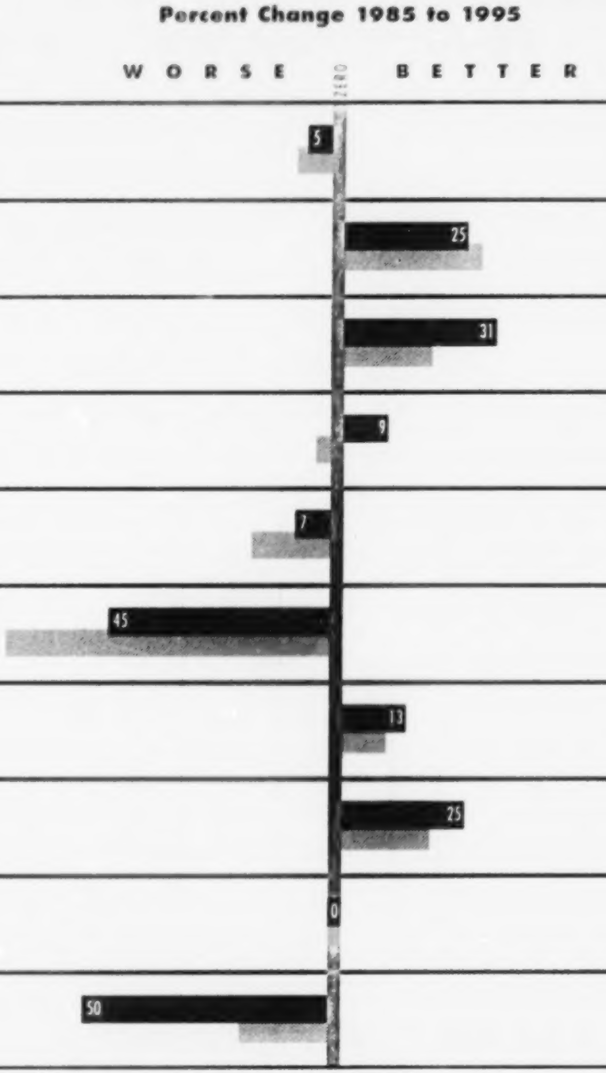


N.A. = Not Available

Kansas

KS

National Composite Rank [13]



Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1995		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	WORSE 5	STATE	6.1	6.4	[18]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	BETTER 25	STATE	9.3	7.0	[17]
			NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	BETTER 31	STATE	39	27	[21]
			NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	BETTER 9	STATE	67	61	[19]
			NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	WORSE 7	STATE	28	30	[22]
			NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	WORSE 45	STATE	213	308	[17]
			NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	BETTER 13	STATE	8	7	[11]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	BETTER 25	STATE	8	6	[7]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	0	STATE	15	15	[17]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	WORSE 50	STATE	16	24	[18]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165

▨ Patterned bars represent national change ■ Solid bars represent state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	968,700	951,300	–2%
Children 0-5 years old	312,000	293,800	–6%
Children 6-12 years old	366,900	371,000	1%
Children 13-17 years old	289,700	286,500	–1%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	142,000	14%
Children 0-5 years old	41,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	101,000	15%
Children under age 18 in poverty	56,000	21%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	65,000	22%

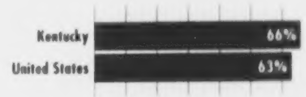
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	40%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	42%	40%

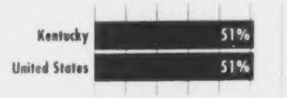
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$32,300	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	37%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	13%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

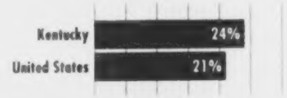
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



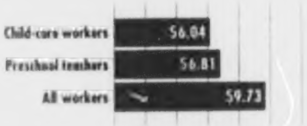
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

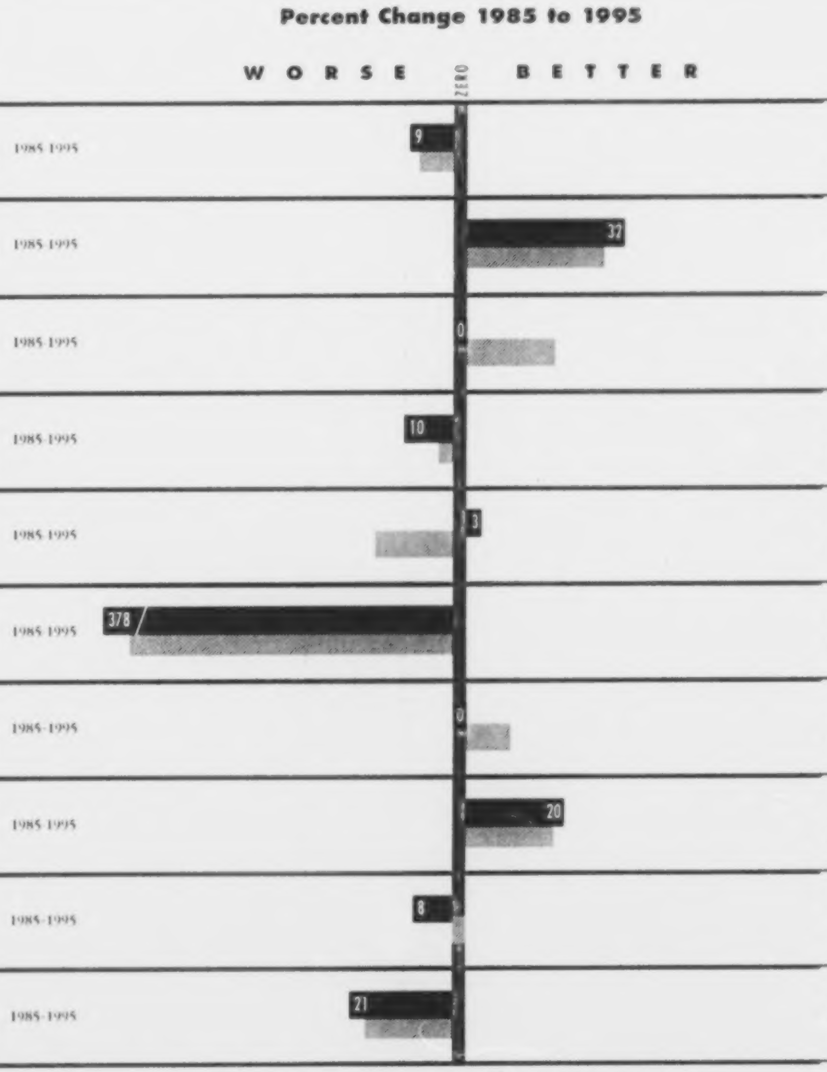


Kentucky

Kentucky

KY

National Composite Rank [40]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	STATE	7.0	7.6	[30]
	NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE	11.2	7.6	[28]
	NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	STATE	29	29	[28]
	NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	STATE	67	74	[32]
	NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	STATE	40	39	[34]
	NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	STATE	123	588	[42]
	NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	STATE	13	13	[45]
	NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	STATE	15	12	[43]
	NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	STATE	24	26	[45]
	NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE	19	23	[10]
	NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,233,500	1,204,200	–2%
Children 0-5 years old	395,800	384,200	–3%
Children 6-12 years old	473,200	462,400	–2%
Children 13-17 years old	364,500	357,600	–2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	248,000	20%
Children 0-5 years old	73,000	19%
Children 6-17 years old	175,000	21%
Children under age 18 in poverty	124,000	28%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	131,000	33%

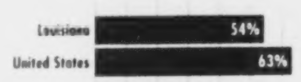
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	56%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	60%	40%

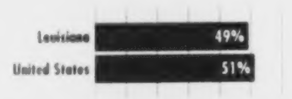
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$29,600	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	28%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	18%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

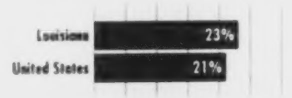
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



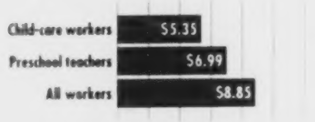
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

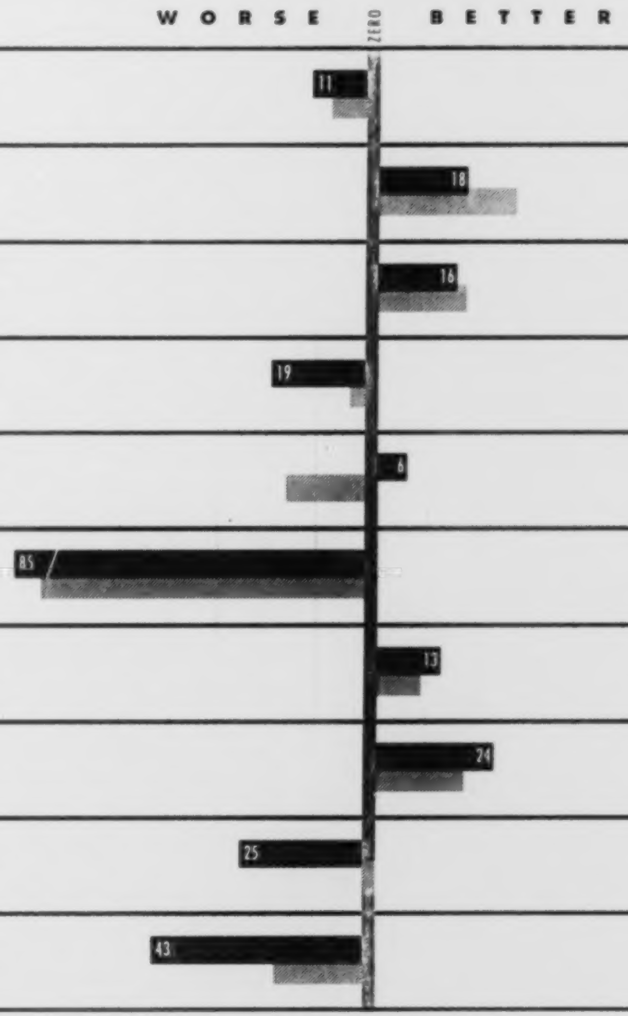


Louisiana

Louisiana

National Composite Rank [50]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	8.7	9.7	[49]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	11.9	9.8	[48]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	43	36	[43]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	75	89	[43]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	48	45	[43]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	272	504	[39]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	15	13	[45]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	17	13	[48]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	28	35	[50]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	23	33	[49]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	299,500	283,800	-5%
Children 0-5 years old	87,400	89,900	3%
Children 6-12 years old	122,300	110,100	-10%
Children 13-17 years old	89,900	83,900	-7%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

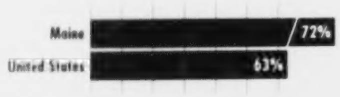
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	37,000	12%
Children 0-5 years old	10,000	11%
Children 6-17 years old	27,000	13%
Children under age 18 in poverty	9,000	17%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	18,000	20%

Social and Economic Characteristics

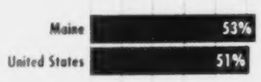
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	87%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	25%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	22%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$36,200	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	45%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	6%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

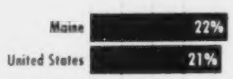
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



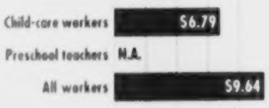
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



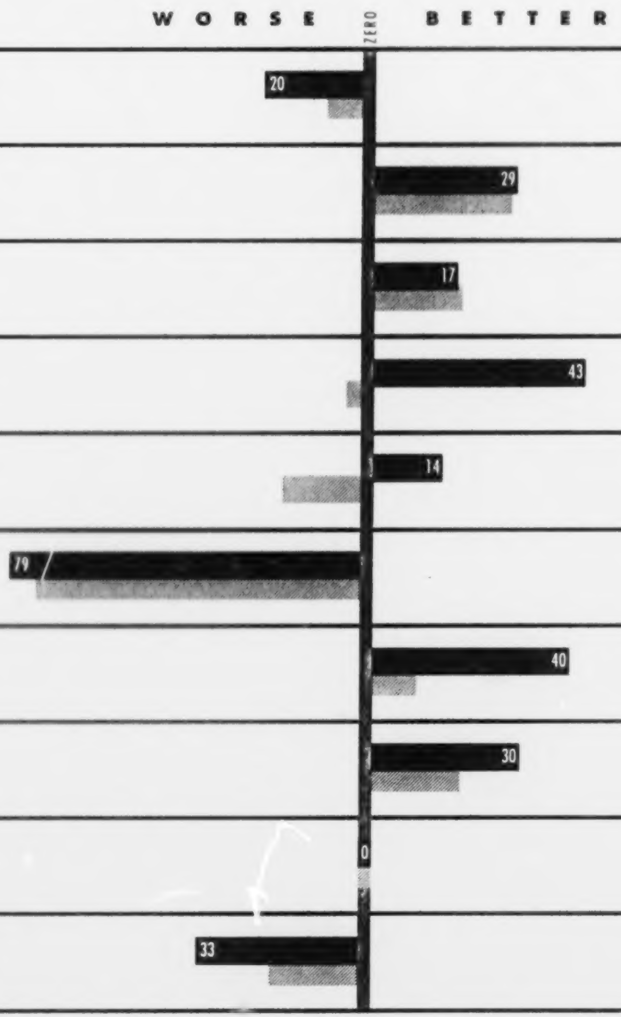
N.A. = Not Available

Maine

ME

National Composite Rank [5]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	5.1 6.8	6.1 7.3	[13]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	9.1 10.6	6.5 7.6	[12]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	29 34	24 28	[9]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	51 63	29 65	[1]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	22 31	19 36	[4]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	81 305	145 507	[6]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	10 11	6 10	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	10 11	7 9	[12]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	15 21	15 21	[17]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	18 22	24 26	[18]

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 185

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,286,200	1,333,300	4%
Children 0-5 years old	437,300	425,400	-3%
Children 6-12 years old	512,400	520,400	2%
Children 13-17 years old	336,500	387,600	15%

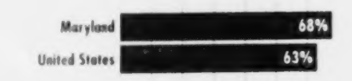
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

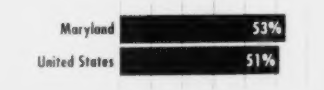
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	128,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	53,000	11%
Children 6-17 years old	75,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	34,000	16%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	61,000	21%

Child-Care Indicators

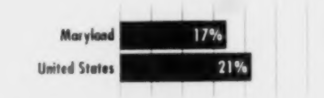
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



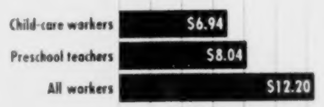
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	41%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	45%	40%

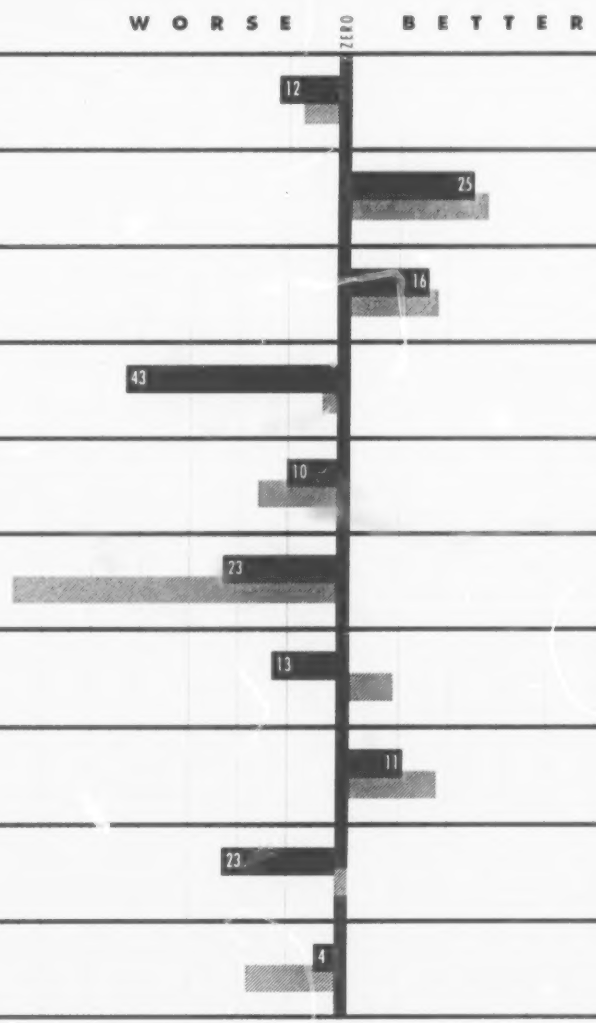
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$47,800	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	38%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	7%	9%

Maryland

MD

National Composite Rank [32]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1995	National Rank (*National Rank is based on 1995 figures*)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	7.6	8.5	[43]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	11.9	8.9	[41]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	32	27	[21]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	56	80	[38]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	29	32	[28]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	596	732	[46]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	8	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	8	[18]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	13	16	[20]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	24	25	[24]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168*

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,421,900	1,488,000	5%
Children 0-5 years old	476,200	459,800	-3%
Children 6-12 years old	572,000	564,700	-1%
Children 13-17 years old	373,600	463,500	24%

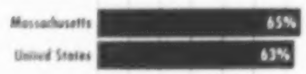
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

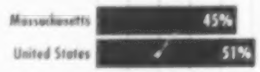
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	135,000	9%
Children 0-5 years old	45,000	8%
Children 6-17 years old	92,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	54,000	14%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	52,000	20%

Child-Care Indicators

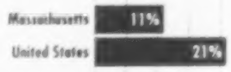
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



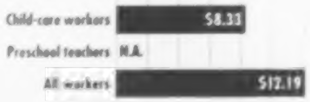
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. = Not Available

Social and Economic Characteristics

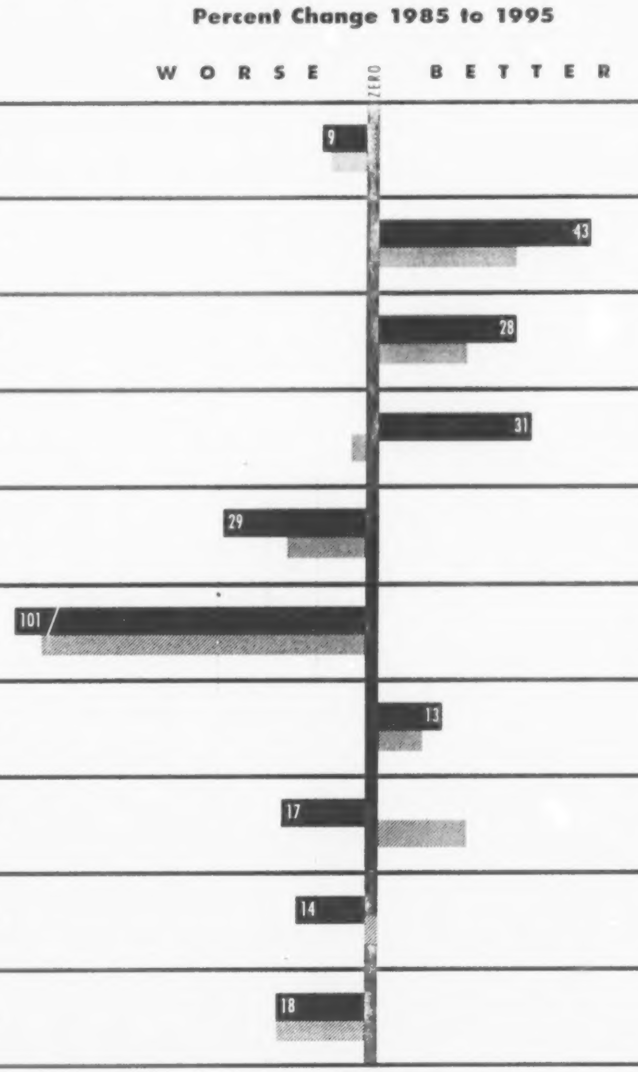
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	87%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	29%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	31%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$46,300	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	35%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	6%	9%

Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [11]



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	5.8	6.3	[15]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.1	5.2	[1]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	25	18	[1]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	51	35	[3]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	17	22	[7]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	281	565	[41]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	8	7	[11]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	6	7	[12]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	14	16	[20]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	22	26	[31]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,537,000	2,455,300	–3%
Children 0-5 years old	816,400	779,600	–5%
Children 6-12 years old	1,002,500	953,700	–5%
Children 13-17 years old	718,300	722,000	1%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

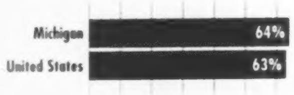
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	206,000	8%
Children 0-5 years old	64,000	7%
Children 6-17 years old	142,000	8%
Children under age 18 in poverty	68,000	12%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	96,000	15%

Social and Economic Characteristics

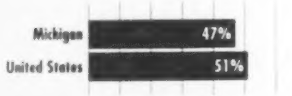
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	32%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	35%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$41,500	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	33%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	9%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

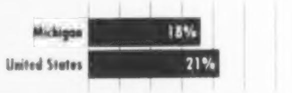
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



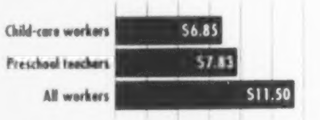
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



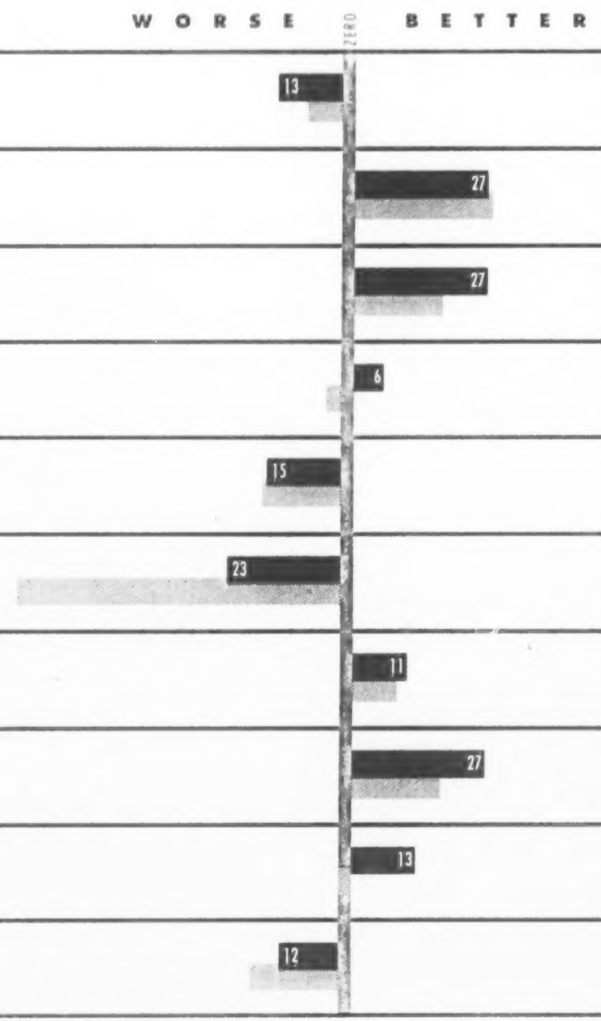
Michigan

Michigan

MI

National Composite Rank [27]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.8	7.7	[35]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	11.4	8.3	[36]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	37	27	[21]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	69	65	[23]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	26	30	[22]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	318	390	[27]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	8	[16]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	8	[18]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	23	20	[32]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	25	28	[40]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

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Background Information

Minnesota

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,247,000	1,216,400	-2%
Children 0-5 years old	383,500	392,100	2%
Children 6-12 years old	498,600	467,000	-6%
Children 13-17 years old	365,000	357,300	-2%

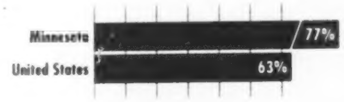
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

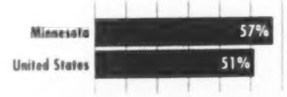
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	80,000	7%
Children 0-5 years old	22,000	6%
Children 6-17 years old	58,000	7%
Children under age 18 in poverty	17,000	9%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	37,000	13%

Child-Care Indicators

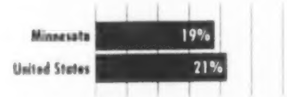
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



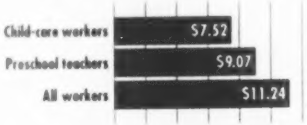
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	85%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	24%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	28%	40%

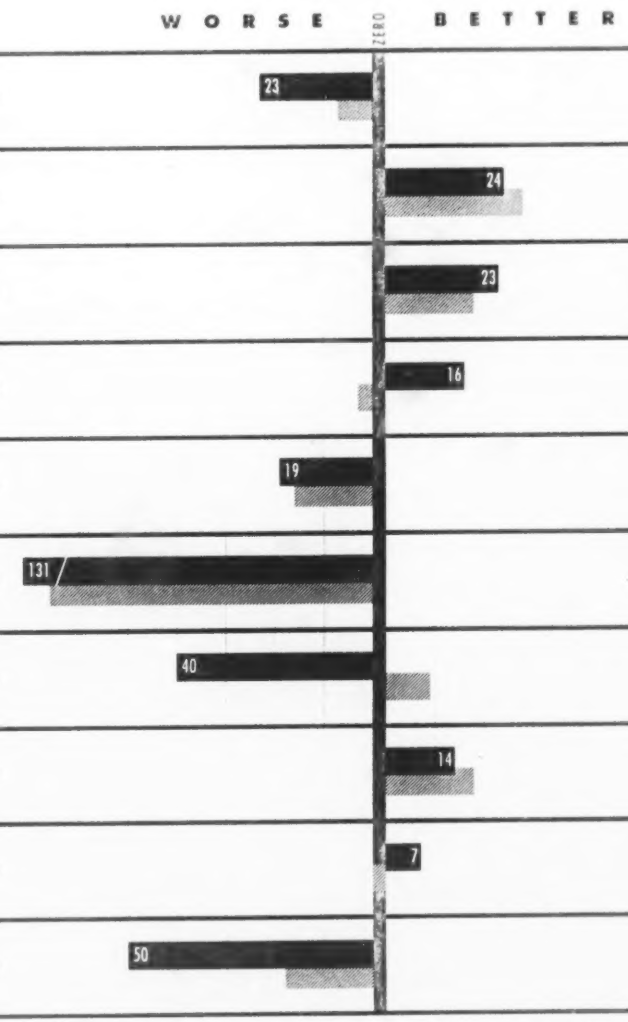
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$45,200	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	39%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [9]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	4.8	5.9	[9]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	8.8	6.7	[16]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	30	23	[5]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	57	48	[9]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	16	19	[4]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	164	379	[24]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	5	7	[11]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	7	6	[7]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	15	14	[10]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	16	24	[18]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	756,100	769,400	2%
Children 0-5 years old	246,000	236,300	-4%
Children 6-12 years old	284,500	304,000	7%
Children 13-17 years old	225,600	229,100	2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

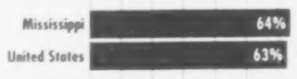
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	137,000	18%
Children 0-5 years old	35,000	15%
Children 6-17 years old	102,000	19%
Children under age 18 in poverty	60,000	23%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	74,000	25%

Social and Economic Characteristics

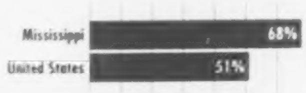
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	58%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	61%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$27,400	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	26%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	17%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

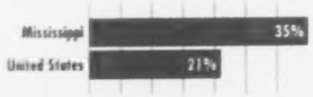
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



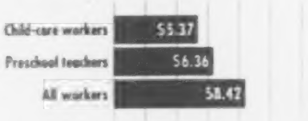
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

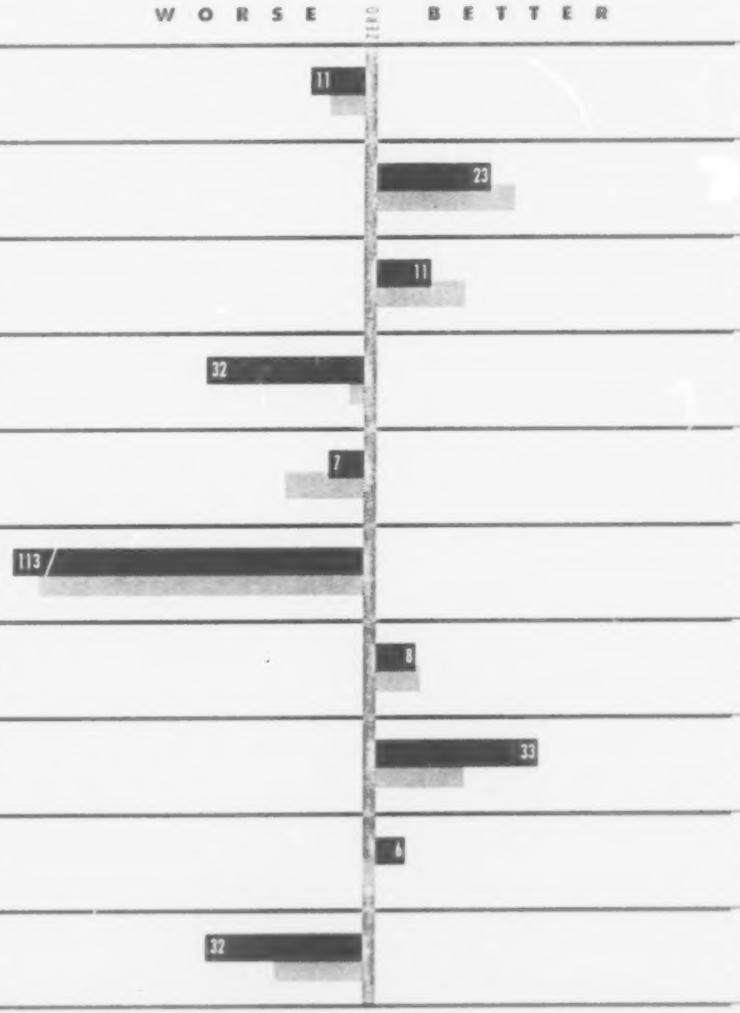


Mississippi

MS

National Composite Rank [49]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	8.8	9.8	[50]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	13.7	10.5	[50]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	47	42	[50]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	74	98	[50]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	54	58	[50]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	131	279	[13]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	12	11	[36]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	15	10	[32]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	34	32	[49]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	25	33	[49]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,394,200	1,389,800	0%
Children 0-5 years old	444,800	440,700	–1%
Children 6-12 years old	545,000	536,300	–2%
Children 13-17 years old	404,400	412,900	2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

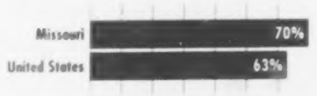
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	153,000	12%
Children 0-5 years old	41,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	112,000	12%
Children under age 18 in poverty	49,000	19%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	83,000	19%

Social and Economic Characteristics

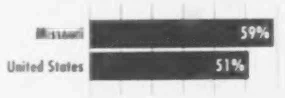
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	75%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	34%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	36%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$36,500	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	33%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	8%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

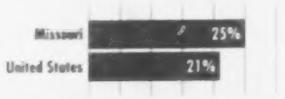
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



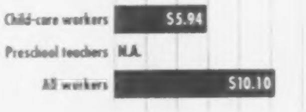
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



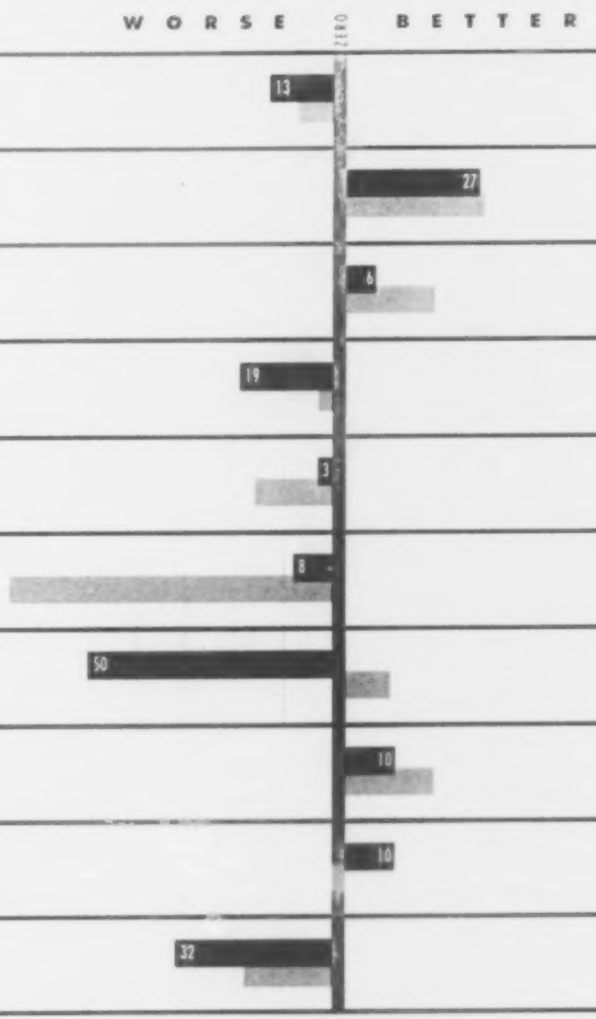
N.A.–Not Available

Missouri

MO

National Composite Rank [31]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.7	7.6	[30]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.2	7.4	[23]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	31	29	[28]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	68	81	[40]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	32	33	[29]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	466	503	[38]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	8	12	[41]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	10	9	[23]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	20	18	[27]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	19	25	[24]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Montana

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	232,800	242,500	4%
Children 0-5 years old	67,700	78,100	15%
Children 6-12 years old	92,200	93,900	2%
Children 13-17 years old	72,900	70,400	–3%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

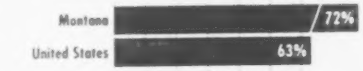
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	24,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	7,000	9%
Children 6-17 years old	17,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	7,000	14%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	14,000	16%

Social and Economic Characteristics

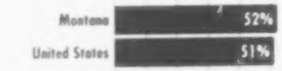
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	29%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	23%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$33,800	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	40%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	7%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

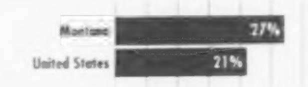
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



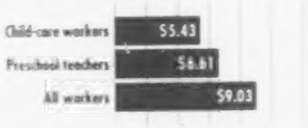
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

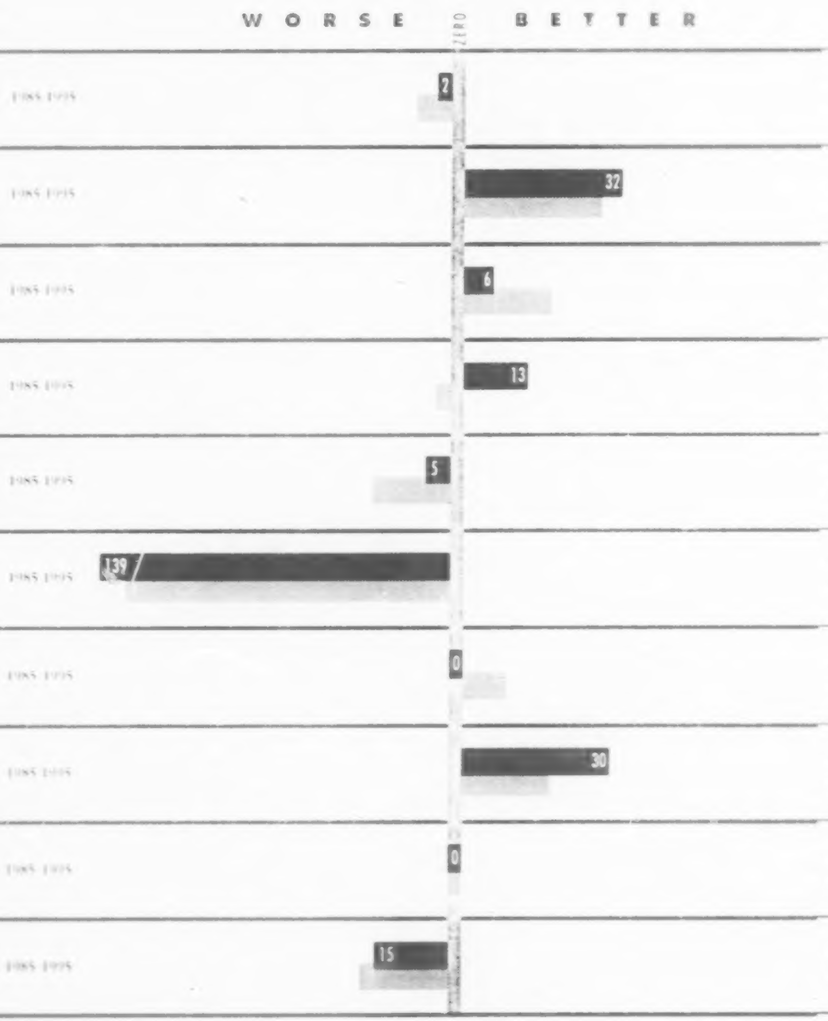


Montana

MT

National Composite Rank [16]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*		Trend Data 1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	STATE	5.7	5.8	[8]
	NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE	10.5	7.0	[17]
	NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	STATE	36	34	[41]
	NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	STATE	94	82	[41]
	NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	STATE	22	23	[10]
	NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	STATE	77	184	[8]
	NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	STATE	6	6	[6]
	NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	STATE	10	7	[12]
	NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	STATE	19	19	[29]
	NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE	20	23	[10]
	NATIONAL	22	26	

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	442,200	442,700	0%
Children 0 5 years old	137,000	143,000	+4%
Children 6 12 years old	173,500	170,600	−2%
Children 13 17 years old	131,700	129,100	−2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

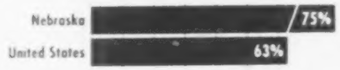
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	44,000	9%
Children 0 5 years old	14,000	9%
Children 6 17 years old	30,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	11,000	16%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	20,000	14%

Social and Economic Characteristics

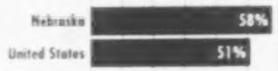
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	30%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	29%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$38,700	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	42%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	6%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

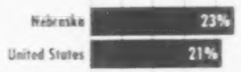
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



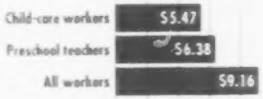
Percent of children ages 6 12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

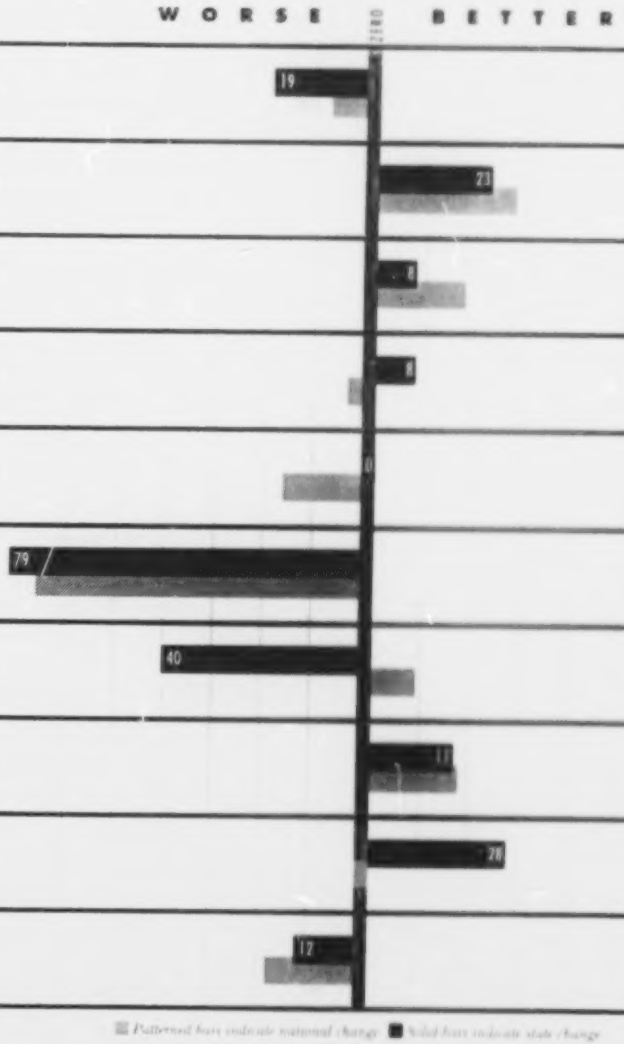


Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [4]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank National Rank — based on 1995 figures
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	5.3	6.3	[15]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.6	7.4	[23]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	25	23	[5]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	61	56	[15]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	22	22	[7]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	84	150	[7]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	5	7	[11]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	6	5	[2]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	18	13	[5]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	17	19	[4]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	416,800	468,300	12%
Children 0-5 years old	148,600	152,700	3%
Children 6-12 years old	161,200	178,300	11%
Children 13-17 years old	106,900	137,300	28%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	77,000	20%
Children 0-5 years old	27,000	21%
Children 6-17 years old	50,000	20%
Children under age 18 in poverty	23,000	38%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	36,000	31%

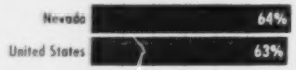
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	71%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	43%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%

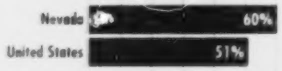
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$40,000	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	37%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	6%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

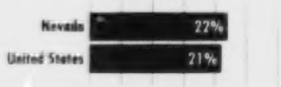
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



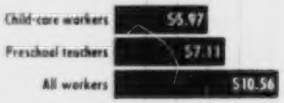
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. = Not Available

Nevada

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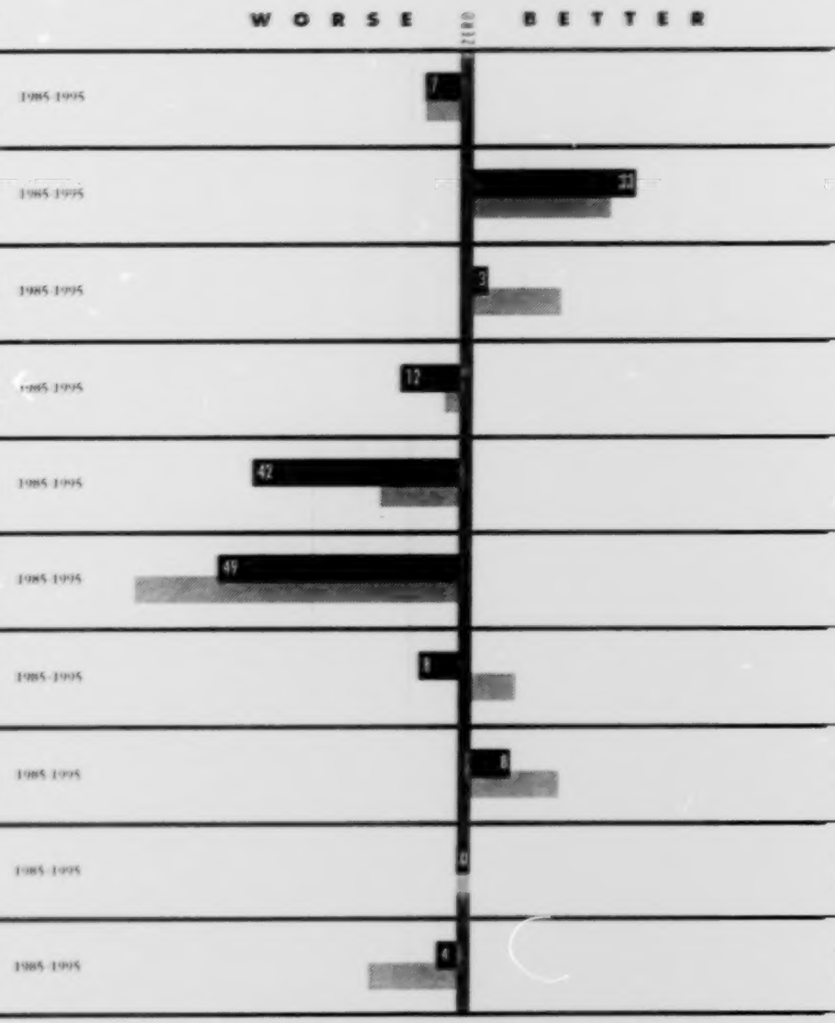
Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [34]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*		1985	1995	**National Rank** (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	STATE	6.9	7.4	[25]
	NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE	8.5	5.7	[4]
	NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	STATE	32	31	[35]
	NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	STATE	73	82	[41]
	NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	STATE	31	44	[42]
	NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	STATE	257	384	[25]
	NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	STATE	13	14	[50]
	NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	STATE	13	12	[43]
	NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	STATE	14	14	[10]
	NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE	25	26	[31]
	NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page [illegible]

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	295,900	303,500	3%
Children 0-5 years old	92,000	94,900	3%
Children 6-12 years old	121,600	117,400	–3%
Children 13-17 years old	82,300	91,200	11%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

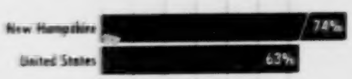
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	28,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	7,000	7%
Children 6-17 years old	21,000	12%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	20%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	14,000	26%

Social and Economic Characteristics

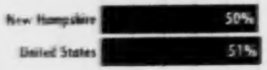
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1996	84%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$43,500	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	42%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

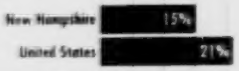
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



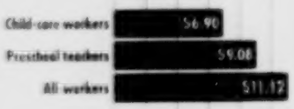
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



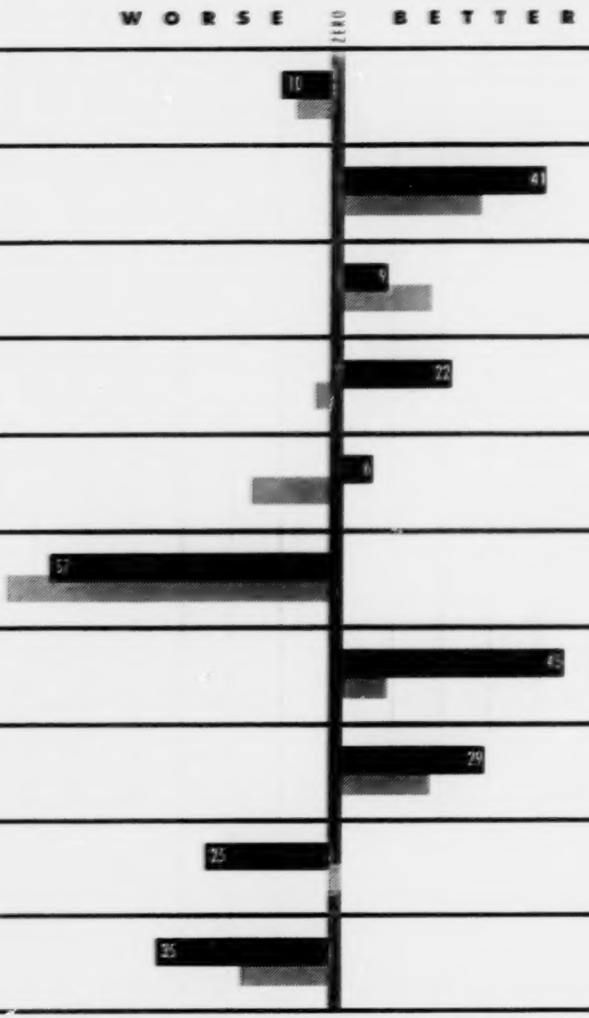
N.A. – Not Available

New Hampshire

NH

National Composite Rank [1]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			**Trend Data** 1985	1995	**National Rank** National Rank is based on 1995 figures
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	5.0	5.5	[4]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.3	5.5	[3]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	23	21	[4]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	63	49	[10]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	16	15	[2]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	75	118	[4]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	6	[6]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	7	5	[2]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	8	10	[1]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	17	23	[10]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page [illegible]

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,987,000	2,023,900	2%
Children 0-5 years old	693,000	644,600	-7%
Children 6-12 years old	775,500	796,600	3%
Children 13-17 years old	518,500	582,700	12%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

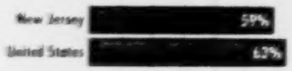
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	247,000	13%
Children 0-5 years old	90,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	157,000	13%
Children under age 18 in poverty	61,000	21%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	99,000	31%

Social and Economic Characteristics

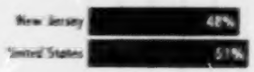
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	32%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$52,000	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	31%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	7%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

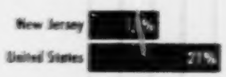
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



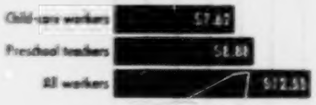
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



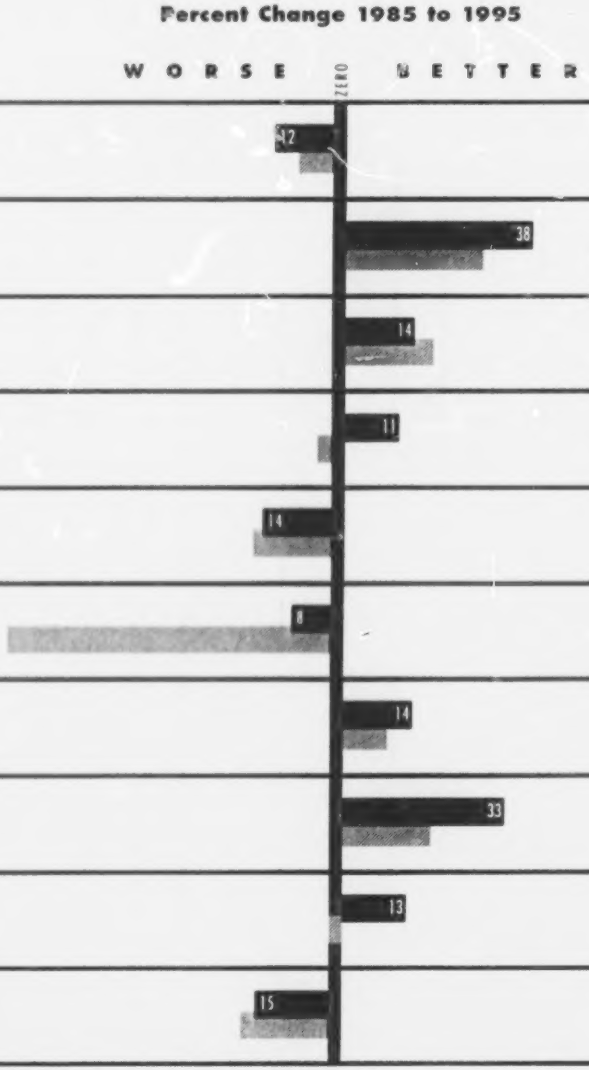
New Jersey

New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [14]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.8	7.6	[30]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.6	6.6	[15]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	29	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	44	39	[4]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	21	24	[12]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	646	696	[44]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	7	6	[6]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	6	[7]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	16	14	[10]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	20	23	[10]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	501,200	568,500	13%
Children 0-5 years old	164,200	186,500	13%
Children 6-12 years old	194,200	223,800	15%
Children 13-17 years old	142,800	158,400	11%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

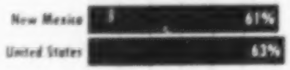
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	114,000	21%
Children 0-5 years old	28,000	17%
Children 6-17 years old	86,000	24%
Children under age 18 in poverty	54,000	33%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	72,000	34%

Social and Economic Characteristics

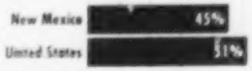
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	49%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	51%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$29,900	$38,100
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	29%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	14%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

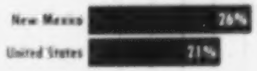
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



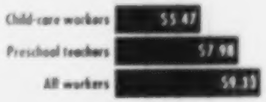
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

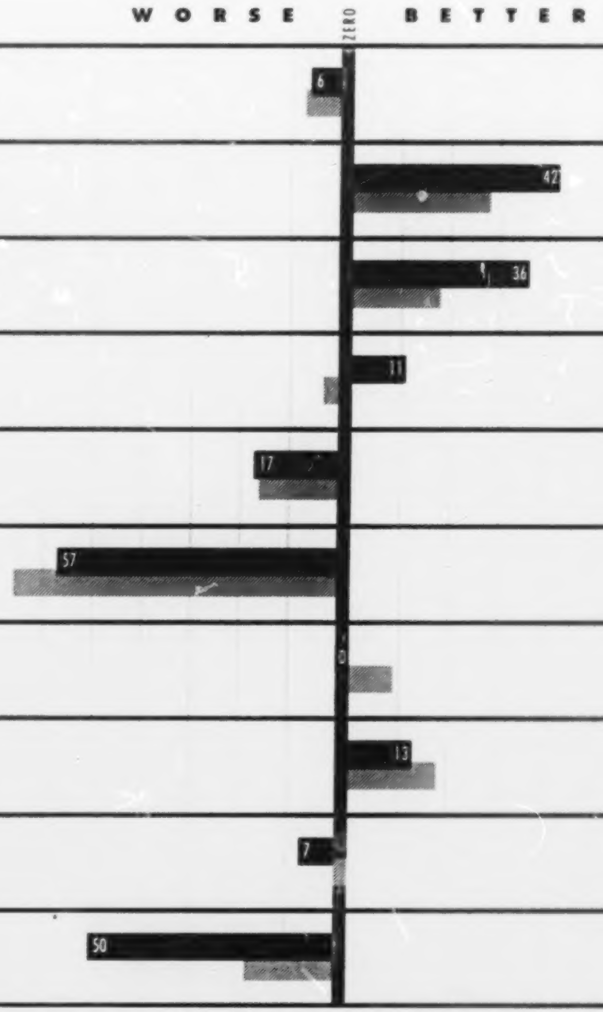


New Mexico

NM

National Composite Rank [46]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	7.1	7.5	[28]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.6	6.2	[10]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	50	32	[37]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	102	91	[45]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	42	49	[48]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	258	405	[29]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	12	12	[41]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	15	13	[48]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	28	30	[48]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	20	30	[44]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,540,500	4,610,500	2%
Children 0-5 years old	1,601,600	1,456,000	-9%
Children 6-12 years old	1,757,600	1,785,600	1%
Children 13-17 years old	1,181,300	1,370,900	16%

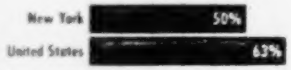
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

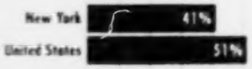
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	592,000	13%
Children 0-5 years old	181,000	11%
Children 6-17 years old	411,000	14%
Children under age 18 in poverty	180,000	15%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	271,000	24%

Child-Care Indicators

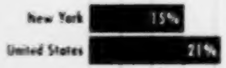
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



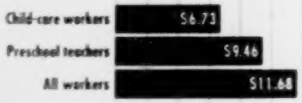
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



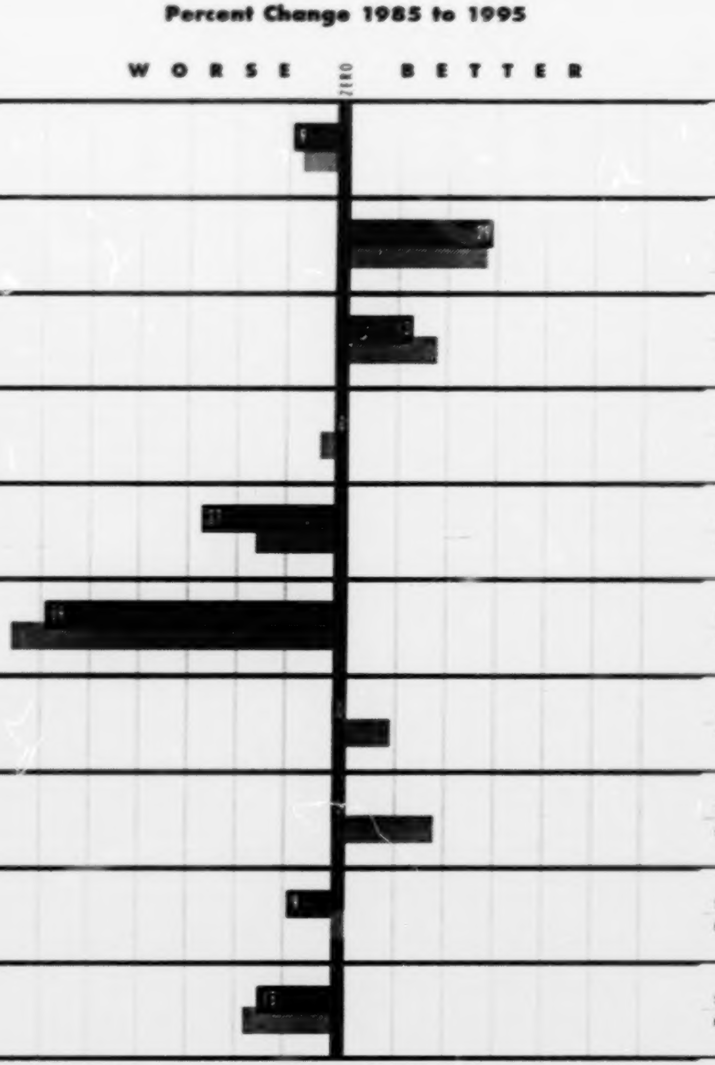
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized: 1996	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	56%	58%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	45%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$37,300	$38,100
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	27%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	12%	9%

New York

NY

National Composite Rank [36]



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	7.0	7.6	[30]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.8	7.7	[29]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	30	26	[19]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	45	45	[6]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	22	28	[19]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	632	1,006	[50]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	10	10	[32]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	23	25	[41]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	27	31	[48]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168*

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Background Information

North Carolina

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,855,600	1,954,500	6%
Children 0-5 years old	621,100	579,000	-7%
Children 6-12 years old	714,300	741,900	4%
Children 13-17 years old	498,400	615,000	23%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

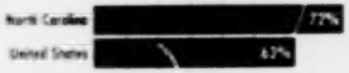
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	227,000	14%
Children 0-5 years old	58,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	169,000	16%
Children under age 18 in poverty	71,000	20%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	114,000	22%

Social and Economic Characteristics

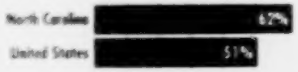
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	60%	58%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	44%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$36,500	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	37%	35%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	8%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

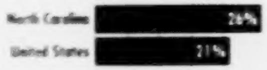
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



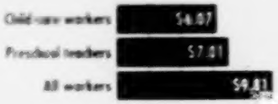
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

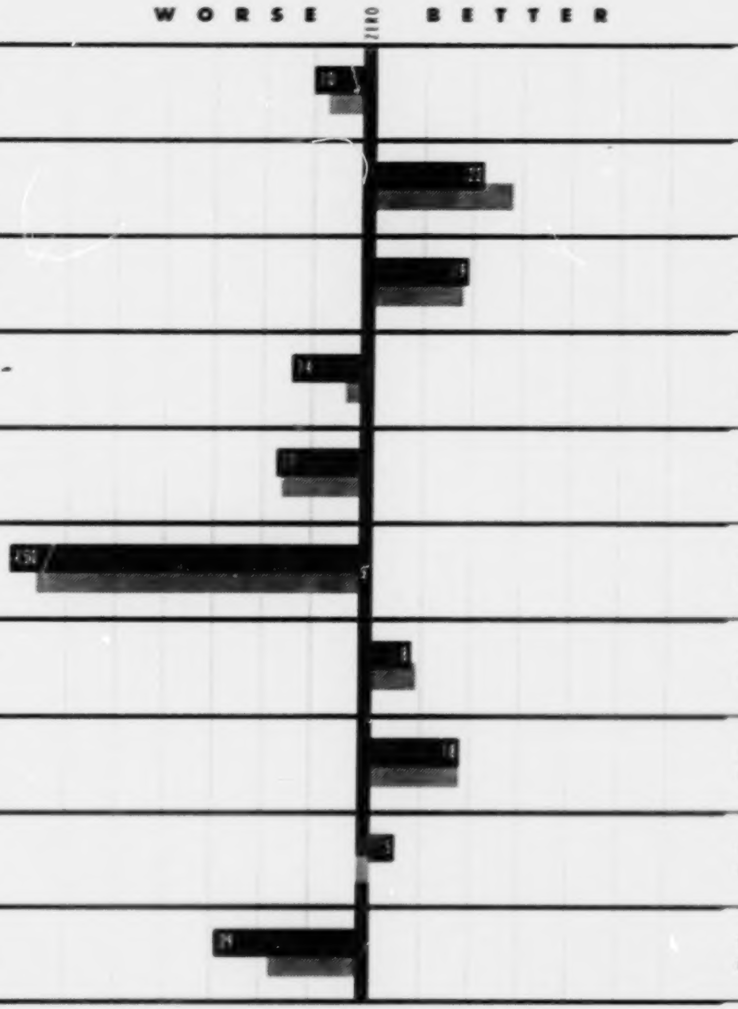


North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [39]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	7.9	8.7	[44]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	11.8	9.2	[42]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	36	29	[28]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	70	80	[38]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	36	42	[38]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	173	432	[34]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	13	12	[41]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	9	[23]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	21	20	[32]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	21	27	[37]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	168,600	163,800	–3%
Children 0-5 years old	49,900	52,500	5%
Children 6-12 years old	66,500	61,200	–8%
Children 13-17 years old	52,300	50,100	–4%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	15,000	9%
Children 0-5 years old	5,000	9%
Children 6-17 years old	10,000	8%
Children under age 18 in poverty	4,000	15%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	8,000	16%

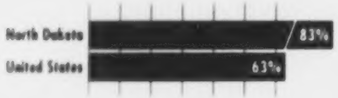
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	83%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	25%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	22%	40%

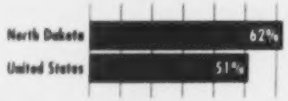
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$38,500	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	46%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

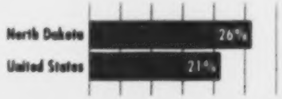
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



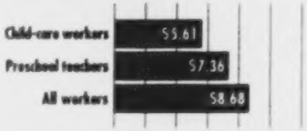
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

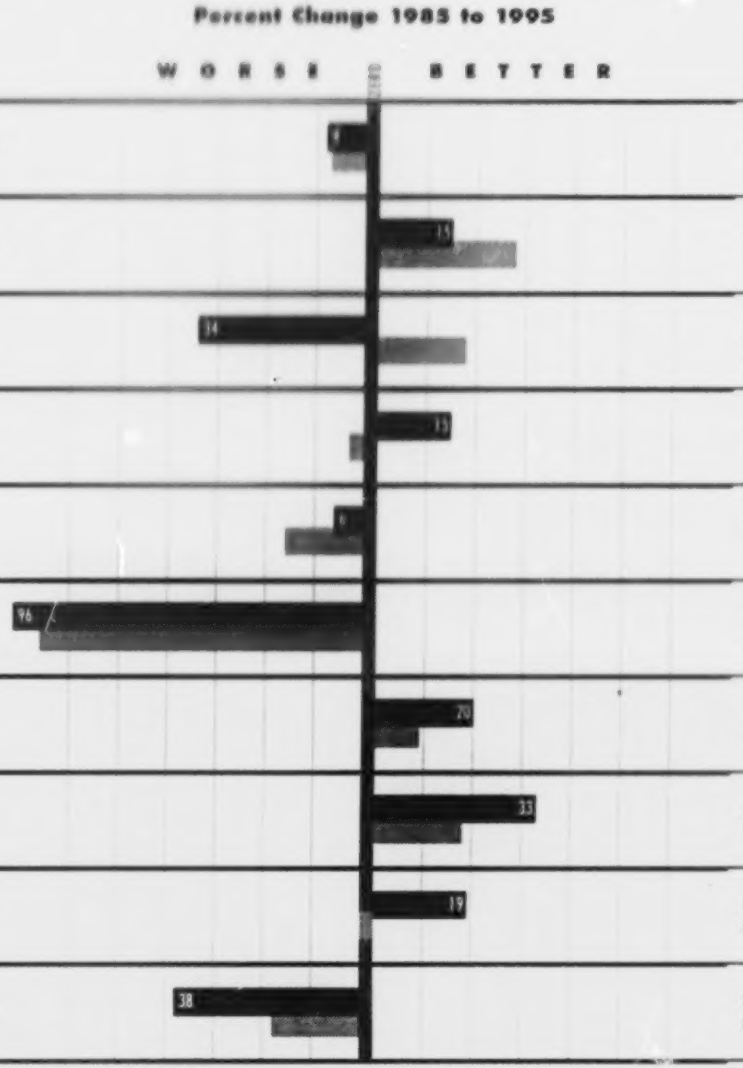


North Dakot

North Dakota

ND

National Composite Rank [3]



▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank National Rank is based on 1995 figures
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	4.9	5.3	[1]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	8.5	7.2	[19]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	29	39	[47]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	54	46	[7]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	17	18	[3]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	52	102	[3]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	5	4	[2]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	6	4	[1]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	16	13	[5]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	13	18	[2]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,847,800	2,765,700	–3%
Children 0-5 years old	918,400	879,000	–4%
Children 6-12 years old	1,108,500	1,072,800	–3%
Children 13-17 years old	820,900	813,900	–1%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

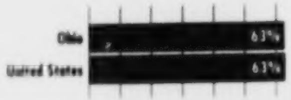
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	292,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	98,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	194,000	9%
Children under age 18 in poverty	89,000	14%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	128,000	17%

Social and Economic Characteristics

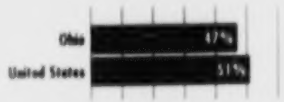
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$39,700	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	34%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	10%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

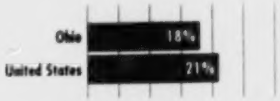
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



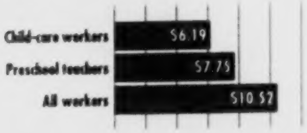
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A.=Not Available

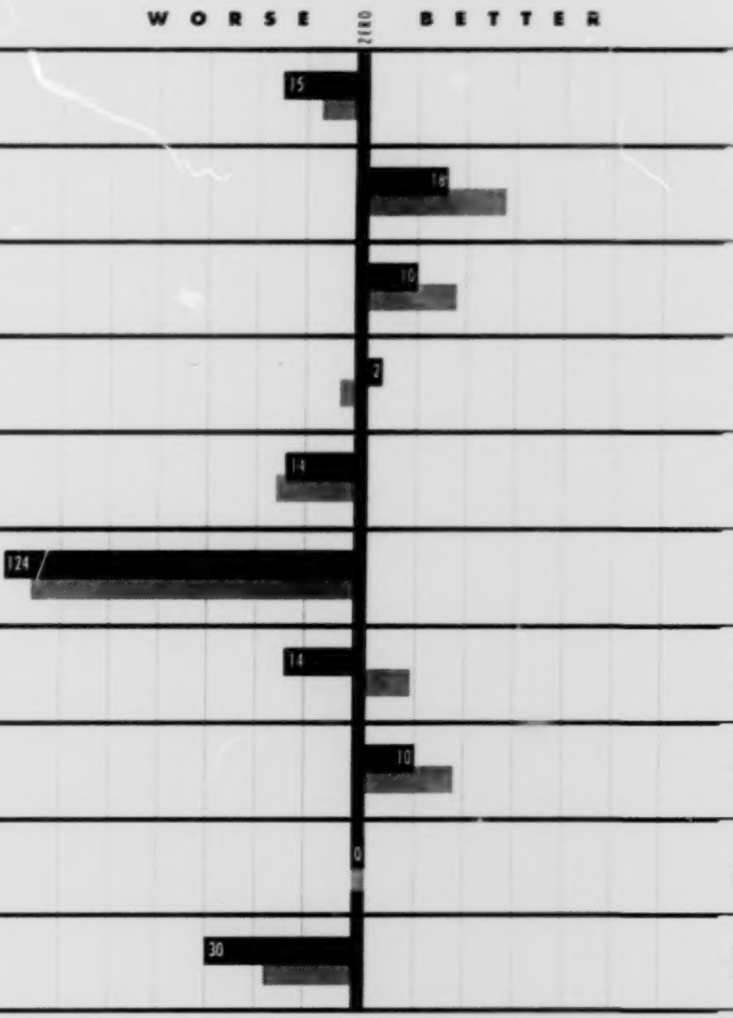
224

223

Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [28]



Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1995 (state)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	15	STATE NATIONAL	6.6 6.8	7.6 7.3	[30]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	16	STATE NATIONAL	10.3 10.6	8.7 7.6	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	10	STATE NATIONAL	30 34	27 28	[21]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	2	STATE NATIONAL	51 63	50 65	[11]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	14	STATE NATIONAL	29 31	33 36	[29]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	124	STATE NATIONAL	184 305	413 507	[32]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	14	STATE NATIONAL	7 11	8 10	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	10	STATE NATIONAL	10 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	0	STATE NATIONAL	19 21	19 21	[29]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	30	STATE NATIONAL	20 22	26 26	[31]

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	880,800	852,100	–3%
Children 0-5 years old	276,000	269,000	–3%
Children 6-12 years old	342,600	323,200	–6%
Children 13-17 years old	262,200	259,900	–1%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	205,000	22%
Children 0-5 years old	68,000	23%
Children 6-17 years old	135,000	22%
Children under age 18 in poverty	81,000	35%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	120,000	34%

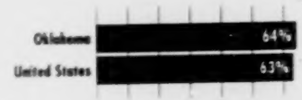
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	75%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%

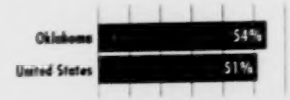
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$31,600	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	33%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	12%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

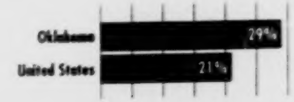
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



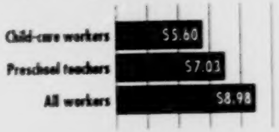
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to th[illegible]ian hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. = Not Available

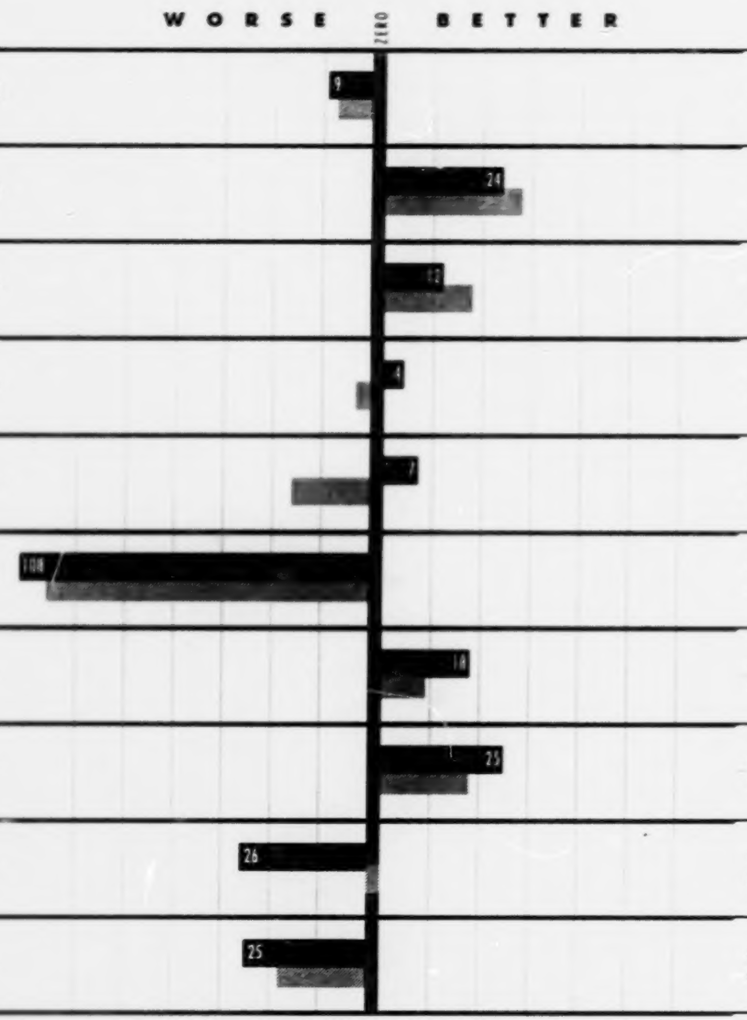
Oklahoma

Oklahoma

OK

National Composite Rank [33]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.4	7.0	[21]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.9	8.3	[36]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	42	37	[45]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	79	76	[36]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	42	39	[34]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	165	343	[19]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	12	9	[23]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	19	24	[39]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	20	25	[24]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

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* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	808,400	821,300	2%
Children 0-5 years old	256,200	263,200	3%
Children 6-12 years old	315,900	316,700	0%
Children 13-17 years old	236,300	241,400	2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	100,000	12%
Children 0-5 years old	34,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	66,000	12%
Children under age 18 in poverty	32,000	22%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	54,000	22%

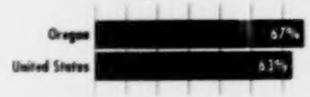
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	72%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	35%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	32%	40%

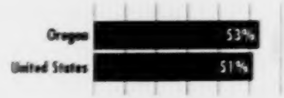
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$37,600	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	43%	35%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	7%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

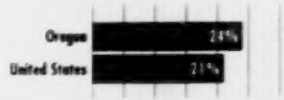
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



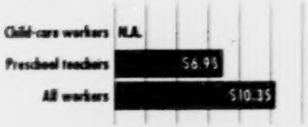
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. =Not Available

Oregon

231

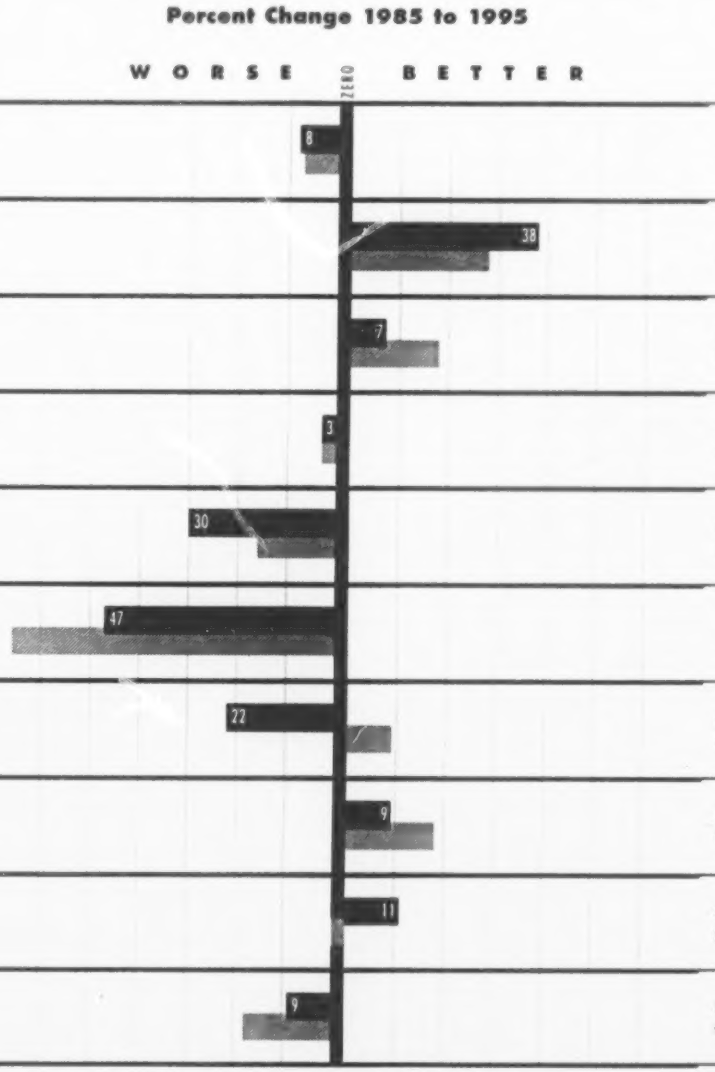
232

Oregon

OR

National Composite Rank [23]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	5.1	5.5	[4]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.9	6.1	[8]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	29	27	[21]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	73	75	[34]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	23	30	[22]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	234	343	[19]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	11	[36]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	10	[32]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	18	16	[20]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	23	25	[24]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

National Rank is based on 1995 figures.

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.*

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

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Background Information

Pennsylvania

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,894,700	2,845,200	−2%
Children 0-5 years old	925,400	880,900	−5%
Children 6-12 years old	1,147,800	1,104,300	−4%
Children 13-17 years old	821,500	860,100	5%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	266,000	9%
Children 0-5 years old	95,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	171,000	9%
Children under age 18 in poverty	89,000	16%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	127,000	19%

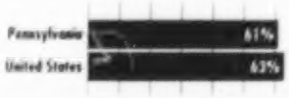
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	32%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%

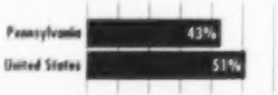
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$42,000	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	39%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	8%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

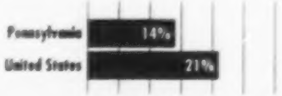
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



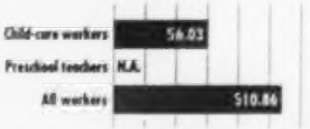
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

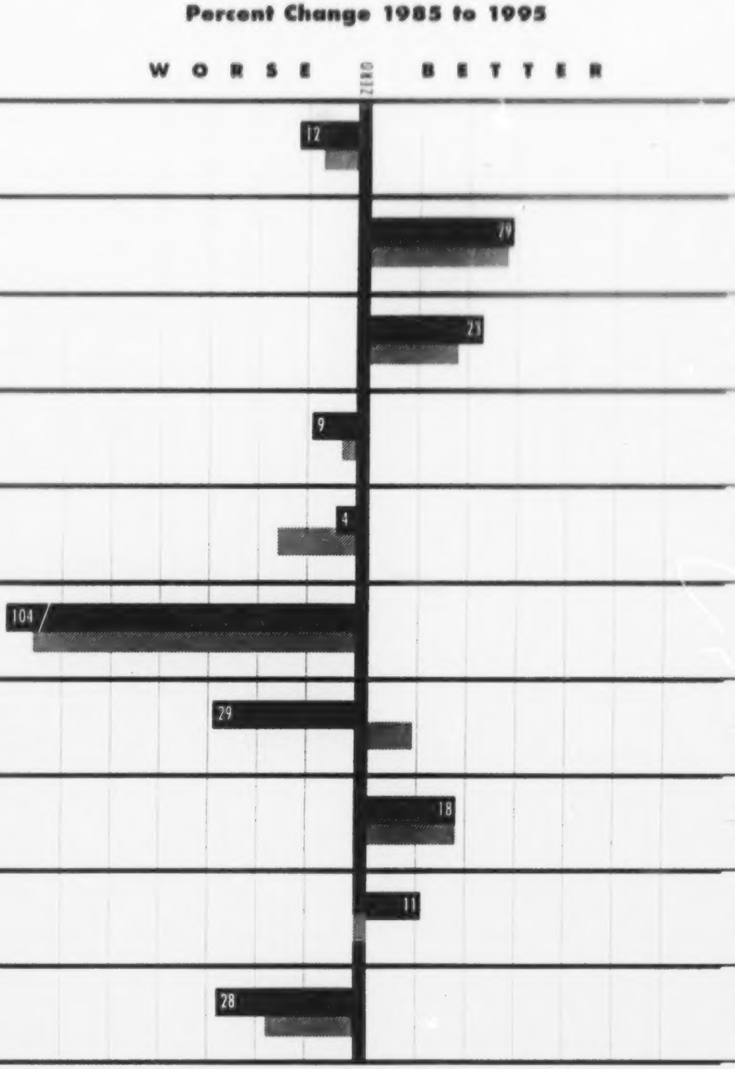


N.A. = Not Available

Pennsylvania

PA

National Composite Rank [26]



Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1995		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	12 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	6.6 6.8	7.4 7.3	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	29 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	11.0 10.6	7.8 7.6	[32]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	23 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	31 34	24 28	[9]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	9 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	46 63	50 65	[11]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	4 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	25 31	26 36	[15]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	104 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	388 305	790 507	[48]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	29 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	7 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	18 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	11 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	11 (better)	STATE NATIONAL	19 21	17 21	[24]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	28 (worse)	STATE NATIONAL	18 22	23 26	[10]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Rhode Island

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	235,300	244,300	4%
Children 0-5 years old	77,100	75,500	–2%
Children 6-12 years old	94,300	92,200	–2%
Children 13-17 years old	63,900	76,600	20%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	21,000	9%
Children 0-5 years old	6,000	8%
Children 6-17 years old	15,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	15%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	9,000	18%

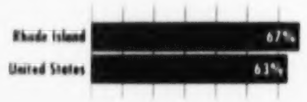
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	85%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	39%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	41%	40%

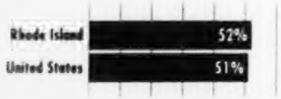
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$37,900	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	32%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	6%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

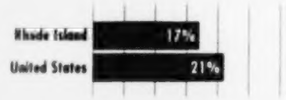
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



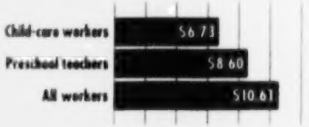
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995

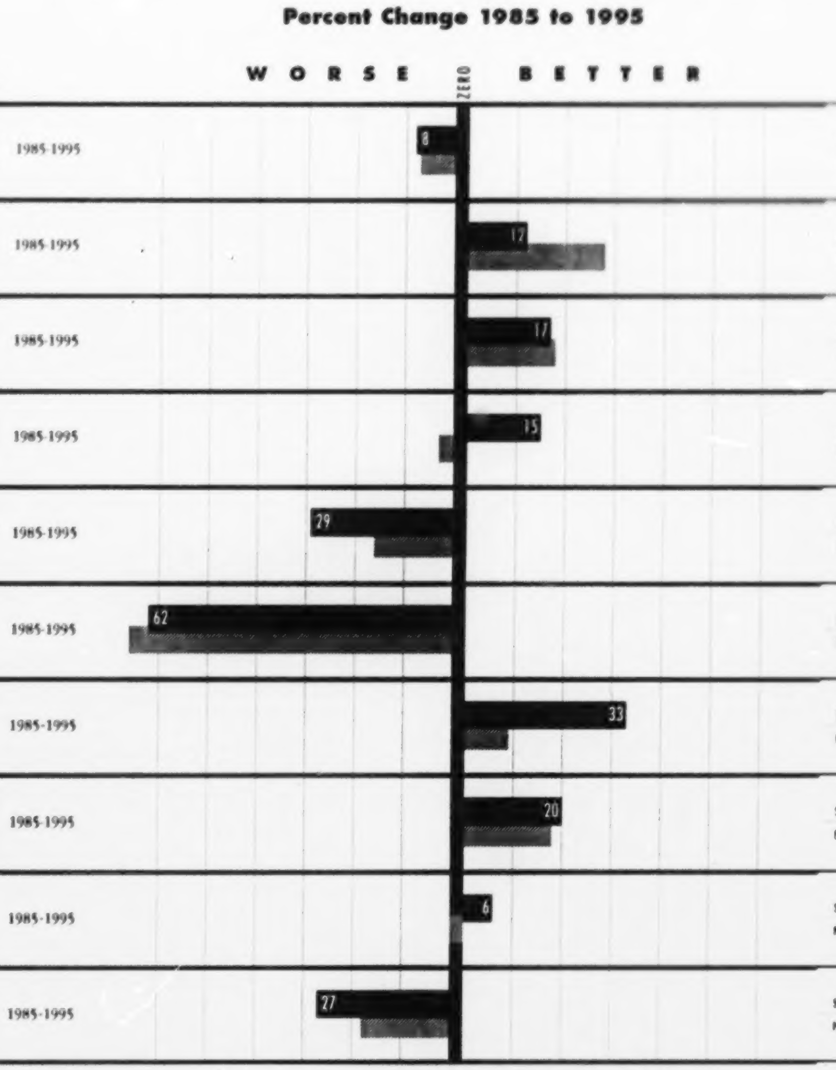


Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Rhode Island

National Composite Rank [18]



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	6.3 6.8	6.8 7.3	[19]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	8.2 10.6	7.2 7.6	[19]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	24 34	20 28	[2]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	39 63	33 65	[2]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	21 31	27 36	[16]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	301 305	489 507	[36]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	15 11	10 10	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	10 11	8 9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	18 21	17 21	[24]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	22 22	28 26	[40]

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.*

Background Information

South Carolina

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	937,800	979,500	4%
Children 0-5 years old	308,900	299,200	−3%
Children 6-12 years old	362,700	378,800	4%
Children 13-17 years old	266,200	301,500	13%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

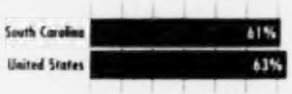
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	149,000	15%
Children 0-5 years old	44,000	14%
Children 6-17 years old	105,000	16%
Children under age 18 in poverty	57,000	21%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	80,000	23%

Social and Economic Characteristics

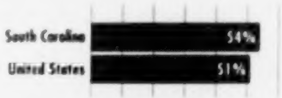
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	86%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	52%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	55%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$32,000	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	32%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	13%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

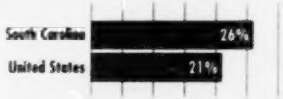
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



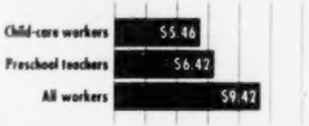
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

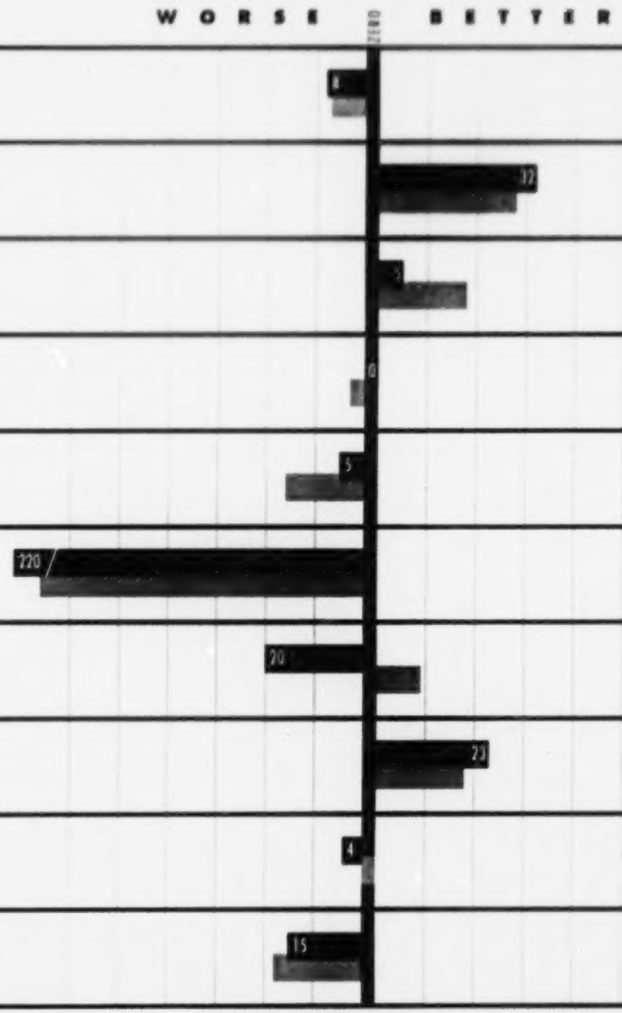


South Carolina

SC

National Composite Rank [48]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Indicators*		**Trend Data**	1985	1995	**National Rank** *National Rank is based on 1995 figures*
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	8.6	9.3	[48]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	14.2	9.6	[47*]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	38	36	[43]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	71	71	[31]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	41	43	[40]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	127	406	[30]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	10	12	[41]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	13	10	[32]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	25	26	[45]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	26	30	[44]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.*

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	204,200	210,900	3%
Children 0-5 years old	62,100	69,300	12%
Children 6-12 years old	79,800	80,500	1%
Children 13-17 years old	62,300	61,200	−2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	22,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	5,000	8%
Children 6-17 years old	17,000	12%
Children under age 18 in poverty	7,000	17%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	11,000	15%

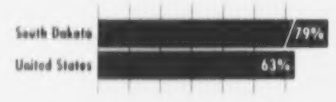
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%

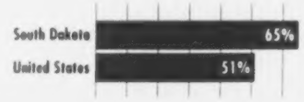
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$36,400	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	49%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	8%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

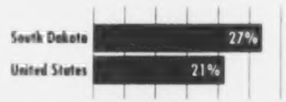
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



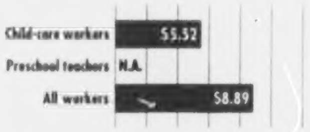
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A.=Not Available

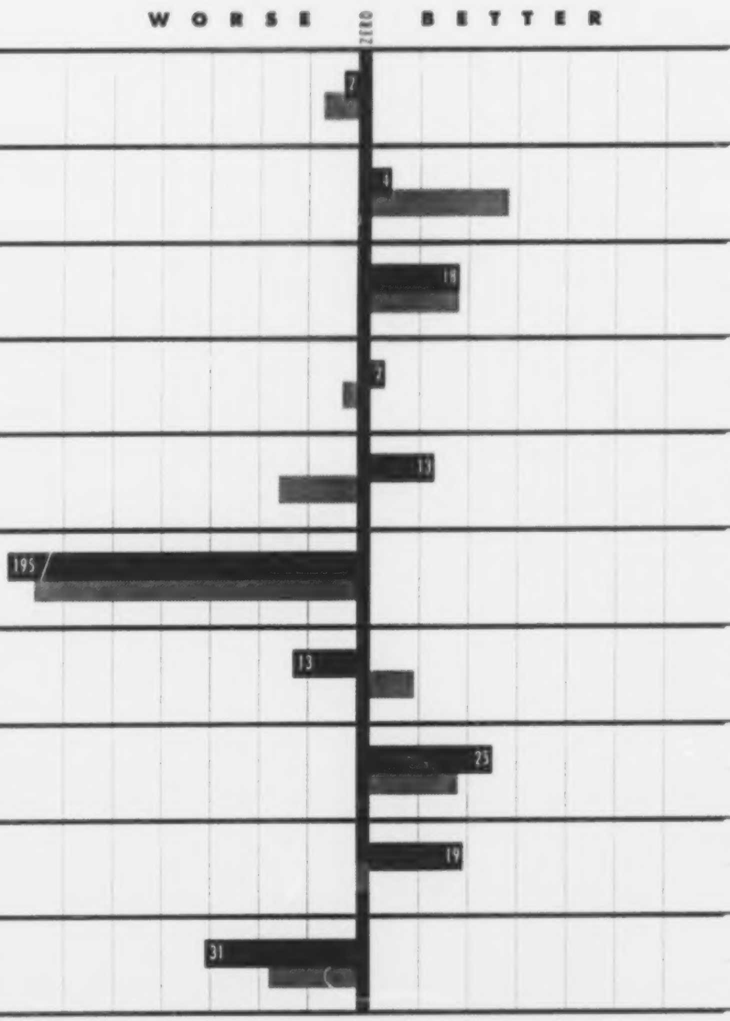
South Dakota

South Dakota

SD

National Composite Rank [15]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	5.5	5.6	[7]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.9	9.5	[46]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	28	23	[5]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	66	65	[23]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	24	21	[6]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	97	286	[14]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	8	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	8	6	[7]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	21	17	[24]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	16	21	[5]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,322,200	1,407,500	6%
Children 0-5 years old	440,000	435,600	–1%
Children 6-12 years old	505,600	545,900	8%
Children 13-17 years old	376,500	426,000	13%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	184,000	13%
Children 0-5 years old	64,000	14%
Children 6-17 years old	120,000	13%
Children under age 18 in poverty	57,000	17%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	103,000	22%

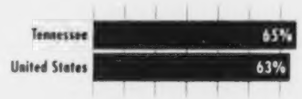
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	42%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	47%	40%

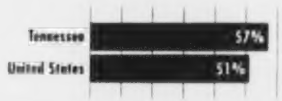
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$32,800	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	32%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	12%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

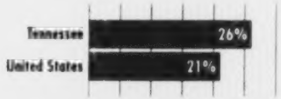
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



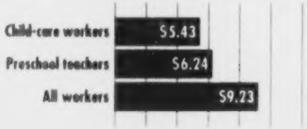
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

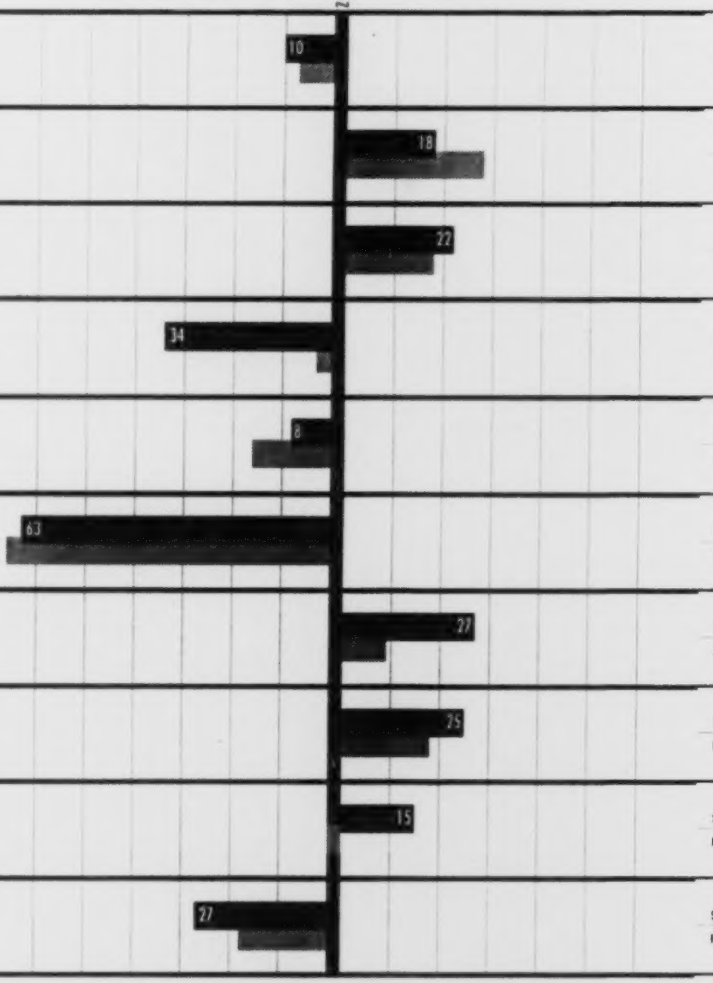


Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [45]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	7.9	8.7	[44]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	11.4	9.3	[43]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	41	32	[37]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	67	90	[44]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	39	42	[38]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	235	384	[25]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	15	11	[36]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	16	12	[43]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	27	23	[37]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	22	28	[40]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	5,452,300	5,975,600	10%
Children 0-5 years old	1,899,800	1,950,900	3%
Children 6-12 years old	2,064,900	2,304,300	12%
Children 13-17 years old	1,487,600	1,720,400	16%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	1,240,000	23%
Children 0-5 years old	370,000	19%
Children 6-17 years old	870,000	25%
Children under age 18 in poverty	479,000	33%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	753,000	36%

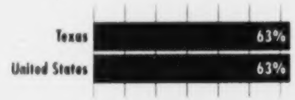
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	74%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	31%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	45%	40%

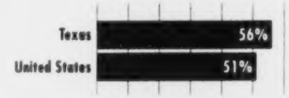
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$33,900	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	33%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	10%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

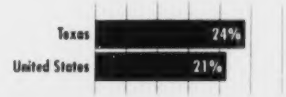
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



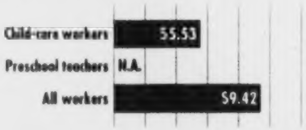
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



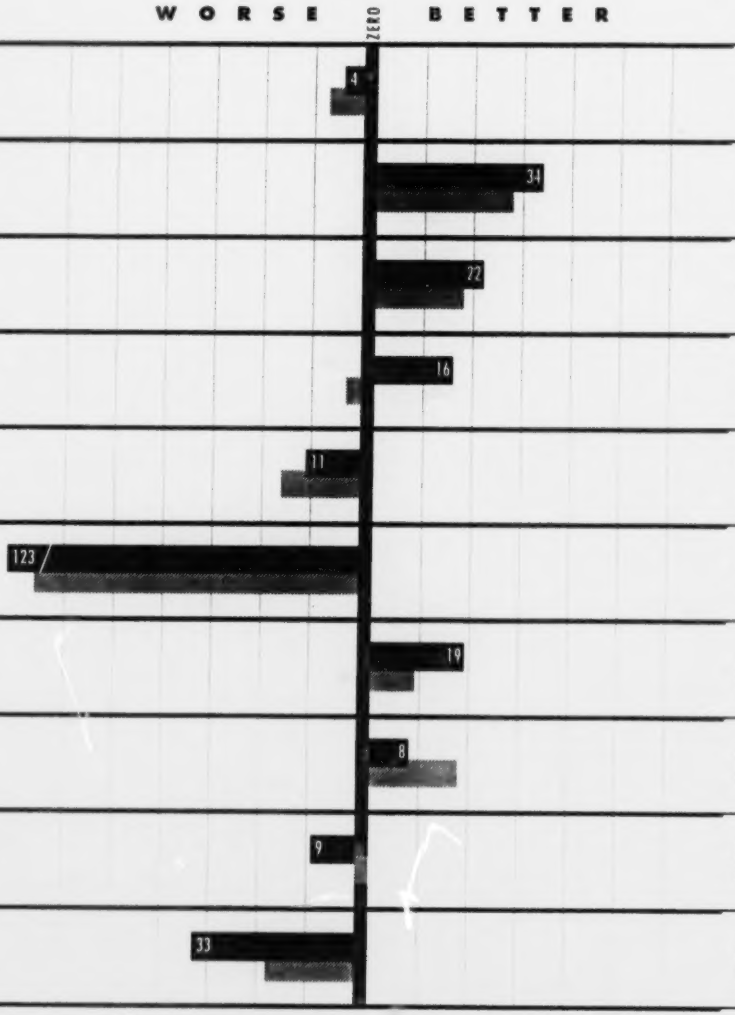
N.A.=Not Available

Texas

TX

National Composite Rank [37]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change*

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.8	7.1	[23]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.8	6.5	[12]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	36	28	[26]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	80	67	[26]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	46	51	[49]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	177	394	[28]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	16	13	[45]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	13	12	[43]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	23	25	[41]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	18	24	[18]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	678,800	758,500	12%
Children 0-5 years old	224,900	249,000	11%
Children 6-12 years old	251,100	284,500	13%
Children 13-17 years old	202,800	225,000	11%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

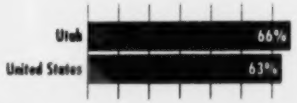
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	69,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	25,000	11%
Children 6-17 years old	44,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	21,000	27%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	39,000	16%

Social and Economic Characteristics

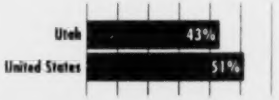
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	64%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	31%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	30%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$41,900	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	45%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	3%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

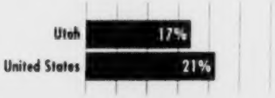
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



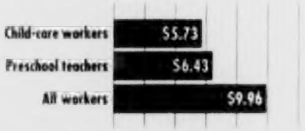
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Utah

259

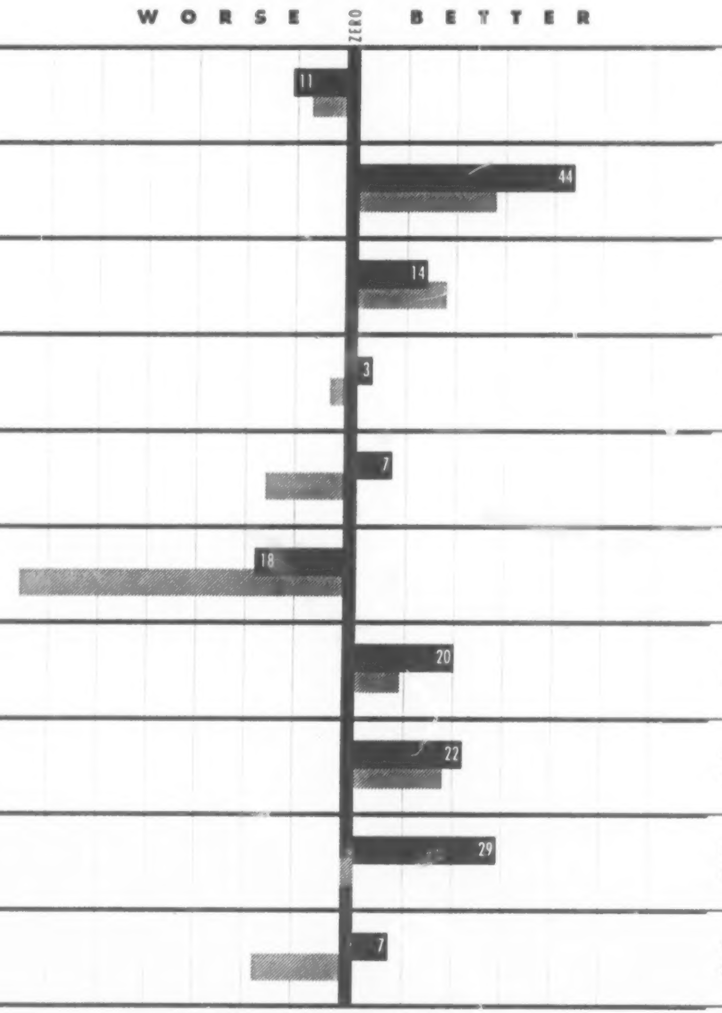
260

Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [7]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			**Trend Data** 1985	1995	**National Rank** *National Rank is based on 1995 figures*
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	5.7	6.3	[15]
		NATIONAL	9.6	5.4	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	9.6	5.4	[2]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	35	30	[31]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	65	63	[21]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	27	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	263	310	[18]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	10	8	[16]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	7	[12]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	14	10	[1]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	15	14	[1]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	146,600	149,800	2%
Children 0-5 years old	43,400	45,500	5%
Children 6-12 years old	60,100	57,200	-5%
Children 13-17 years old	43,100	47,100	9%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

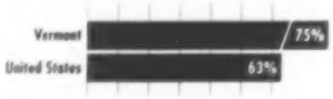
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	10,000	6%
Children 0-5 years old	3,000	5%
Children 6-17 years old	7,000	7%
Children under age 18 in poverty	3,000	13%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	4,000	9%

Social and Economic Characteristics

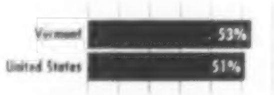
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	86%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	33%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	30%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$40,200	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	48%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	3%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

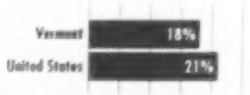
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



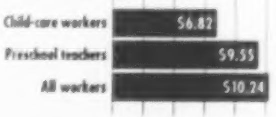
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



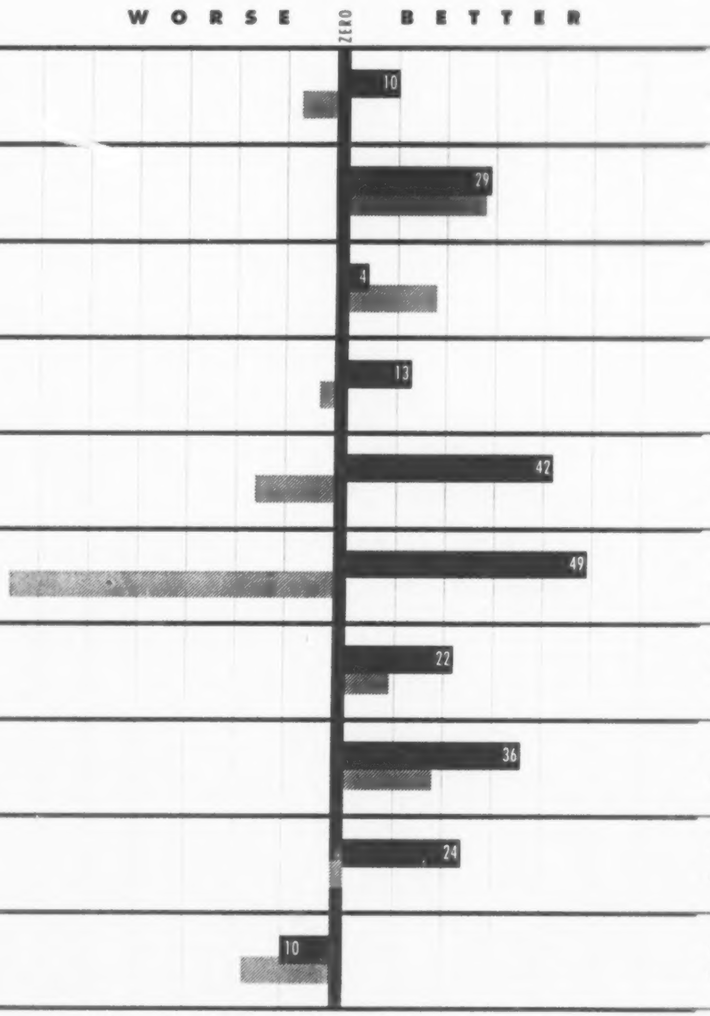
Vermont

Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [2]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1995 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	6.0	5.4	[3]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	8.5	6.0	[7]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	25	24	[9]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	67	58	[16]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	19	11	[1]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	51	26	[1]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	7	[11]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	7	[12]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	17	13	[5]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	21	23	[10]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,631,800	1,728,400	6%
Children 0-5 years old	550,200	534,800	–3%
Children 6-12 years old	637,400	672,000	5%
Children 13-17 years old	444,200	521,600	17%

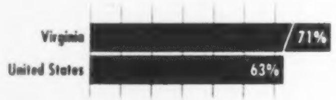
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

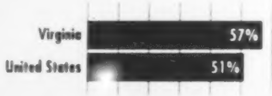
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	176,000	11%
Children 0-5 years old	68,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	108,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	49,000	20%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	85,000	19%

Child-Care Indicators

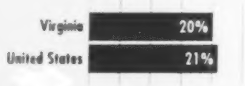
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



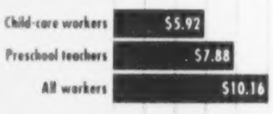
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	38%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	41%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$41,100	$38,100
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	43%	34%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	6%	9%

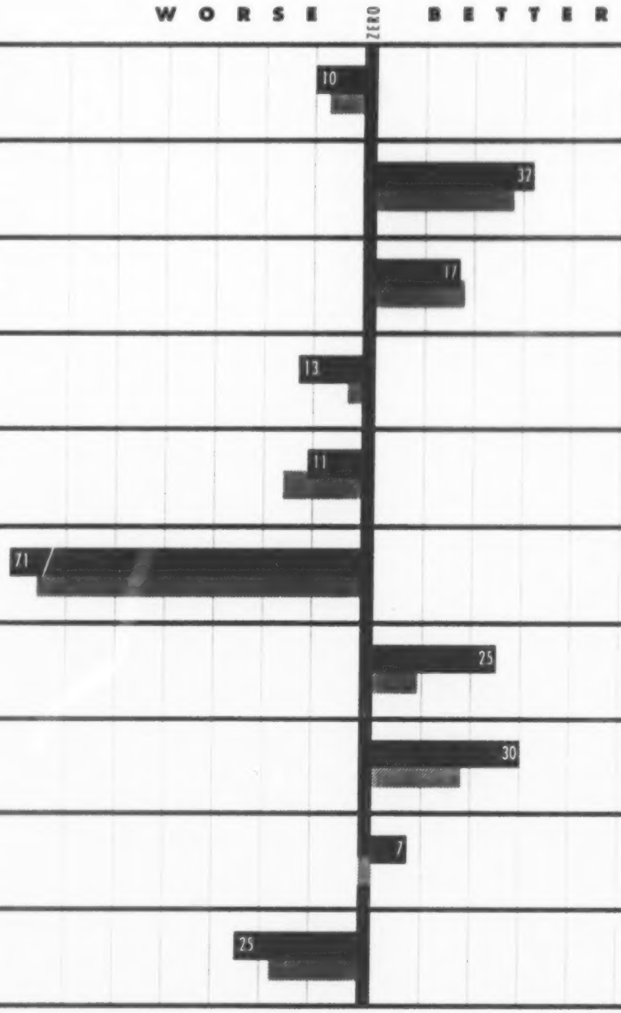
Virginia

Virginia

VA

National Composite Rank [19]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	7.0	7.7	[35]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	11.5	7.8	[32]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	30	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	53	60	[18]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	28	31	[27]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	150	257	[10]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	12	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	10	7	[12]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	15	14	[10]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	20	25	[24]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

******See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168.*

▨ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,436,800	1,495,800	4%
Children 0-5 years old	467,400	483,200	3%
Children 6-12 years old	563,800	578,100	3%
Children 13-17 years old	405,700	434,400	7%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	135,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	41,000	9%
Children 6-17 years old	94,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	48,000	20%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	64,000	21%

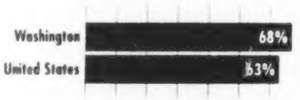
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	33%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	39%	40%

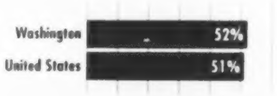
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$41,300	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	36%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	4%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

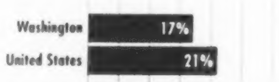
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



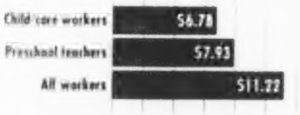
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



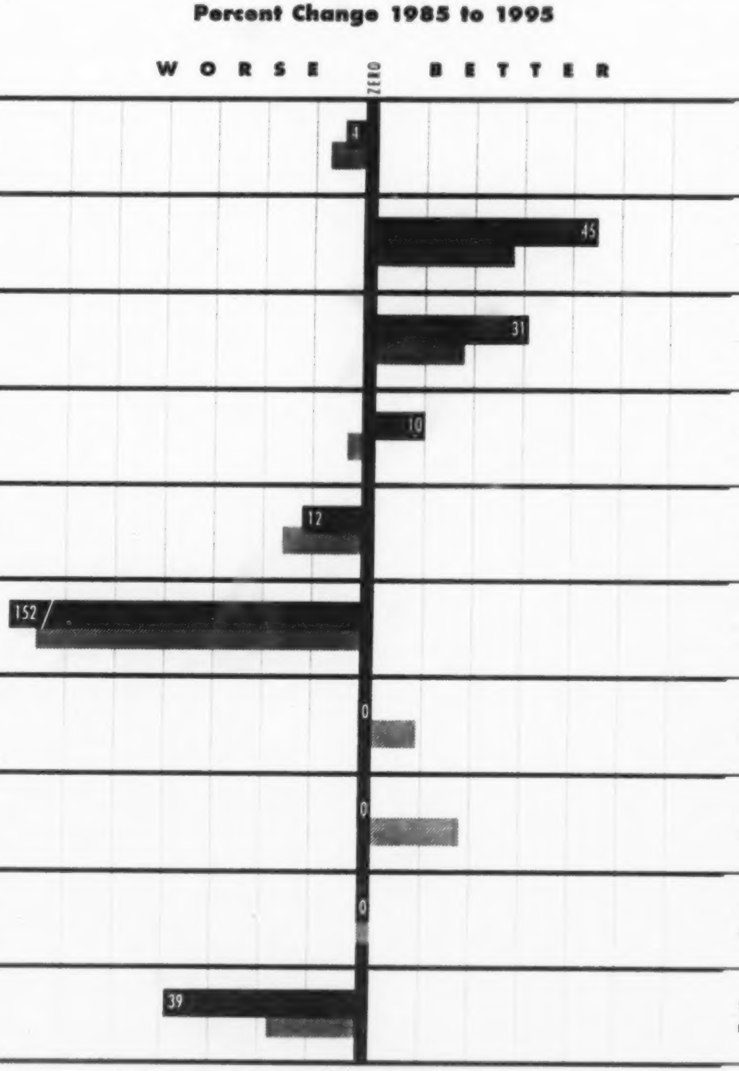
Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [17]



▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank *National Rank is based on 1995 figures*
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	5.3	5.5	[4]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	10.7	5.9	[6]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	36	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	58	52	[13]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	25	28	[19]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	166	418	[33]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	11	[40]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	16	16	[20]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	18	25	[24]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

Background Information

West Virginia

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	421,900	394,700	-6%
Children 0-5 years old	129,200	119,800	-7%
Children 6-12 years old	157,900	154,900	-2%
Children 13-17 years old	134,800	120,000	-11%

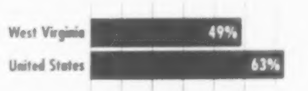
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

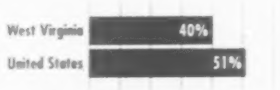
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	49,000	12%
Children 0-5 years old	11,000	9%
Children 6-17 years old	38,000	14%
Children under age 18 in poverty	24,000	20%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	25,000	19%

Child-Care Indicators

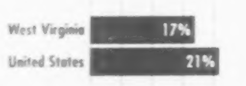
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



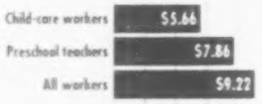
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

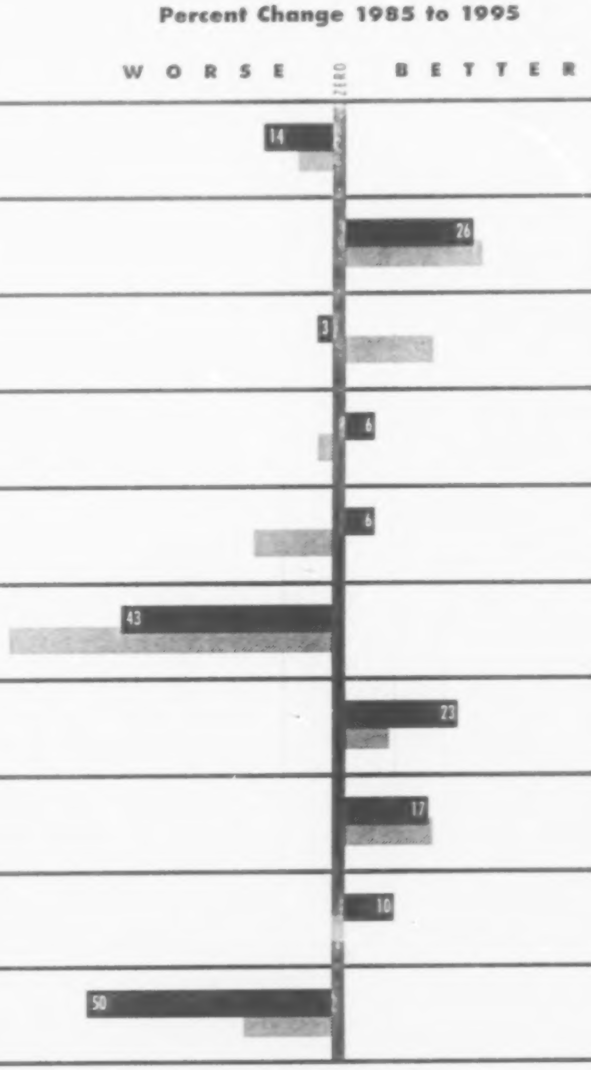
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	72%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	37%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	44%	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$27,900	$38,100
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	39%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	14%	9%

West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [35]



Indicators*		Trend Data			National Rank
			1985	1995	
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	6.9 6.8	7.9 7.3	[38]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	10.7 10.6	7.9 7.6	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	29 34	30 28	[31]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	70 63	66 65	[25]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	32 31	30 36	[22]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	54 305	77 507	[2]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	13 11	10 10	[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	18 11	15 9	[51]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	31 21	28 21	[47]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE NATIONAL	16 22	24 26	[18]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,343,000	1,322,000	−2%
Children 0-5 years old	408,400	418,200	2%
Children 6-12 years old	534,200	510,400	−4%
Children 13-17 years old	400,400	393,400	−2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

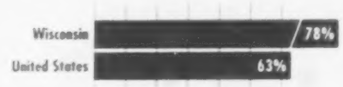
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	99,000	7%
Children 0-5 years old	32,000	7%
Children 6-17 years old	67,000	7%
Children under age 18 in poverty	38,000	18%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	56,000	15%

Social and Economic Characteristics

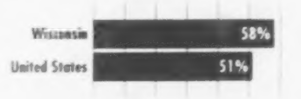
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	26%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	27%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	$44,500	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	47%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	4%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

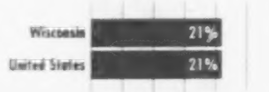
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



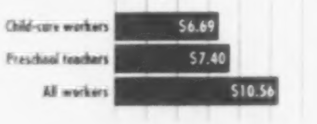
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

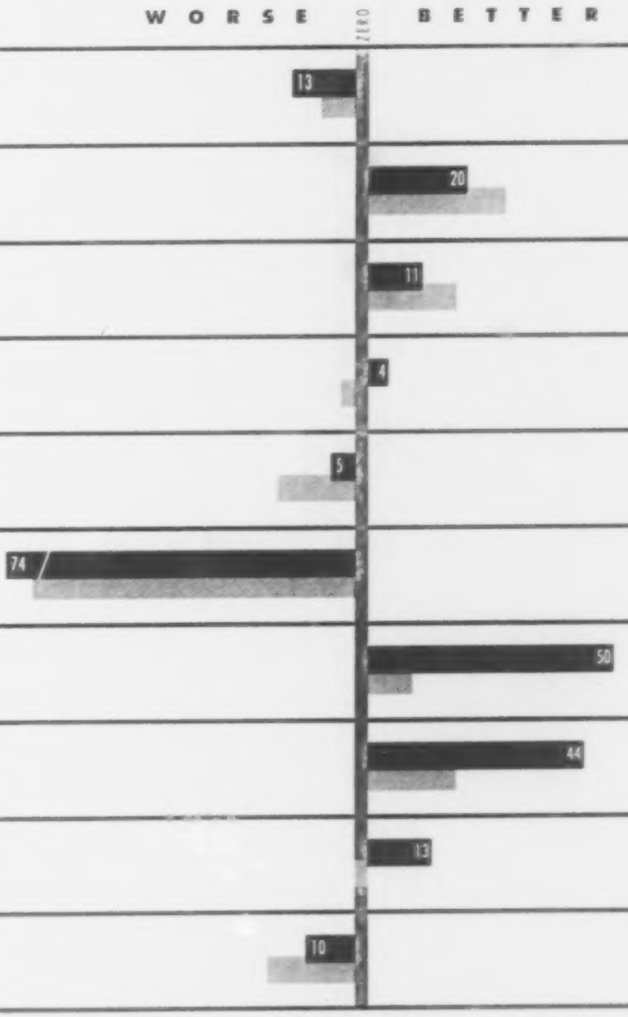


Wisconsin

WI

National Composite Rank [6]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995



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Indicators*		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	STATE	5.3	6.0	[11]
	NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	STATE	9.1	7.3	[22]
	NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	STATE	28	25	[13]
	NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	STATE	55	53	[14]
	NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	STATE	22	23	[10]
	NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	STATE	235	410	[31]
	NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	STATE	8	4	[2]
	NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	STATE	9	5	[2]
	NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	STATE	16	14	[10]
	NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	STATE	20	22	[8]
	NATIONAL	22	26	

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	133,300	145,500	9%
Children 0-5 years old	38,000	47,500	25%
Children 6-12 years old	51,900	55,800	8%
Children 13-17 years old	43,400	42,200	–3%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	17,000	12%
Children 0-5 years old	4,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	13,000	13%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	27%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	11,000	25%

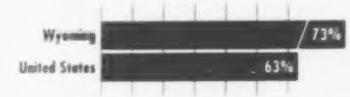
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	36%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	29%	40%

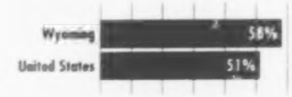
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	$39,000	$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	47%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

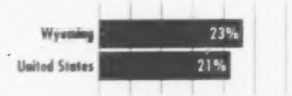
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



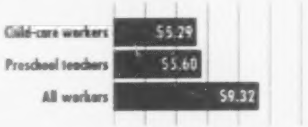
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



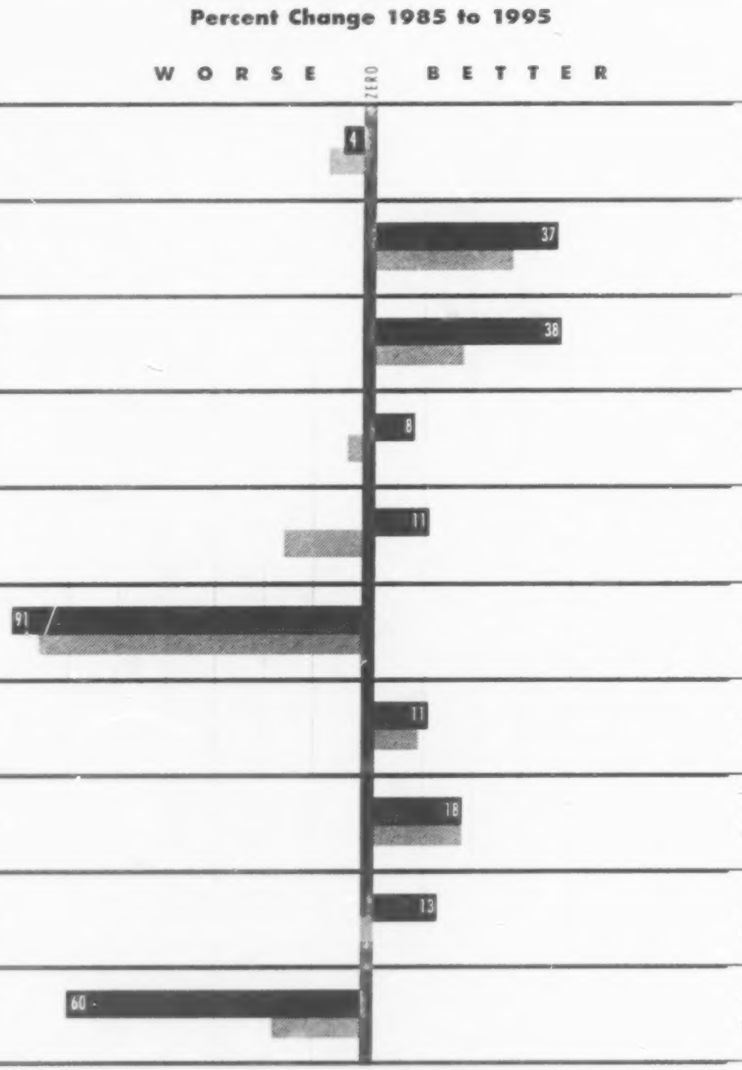
Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Wyoming

Wyoming

National Composite Rank [21]



Indicators*			Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1995	STATE	7.1	7.4	[25]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.3	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1995	STATE	12.2	7.7	[29]
		NATIONAL	10.6	7.6	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1985-1995	STATE	45	28	[26]
		NATIONAL	34	28	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1985-1995	STATE	100	92	[46]
		NATIONAL	63	65	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1985-1995	STATE	28	25	[13]
		NATIONAL	31	36	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	1985-1995	STATE	69	132	[5]
		NATIONAL	305	507	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	9	8	[16]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1985-1995	STATE	11	9	[23]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1995	STATE	15	13	[5]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1995	STATE	15	24	[18]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 165

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

appendices

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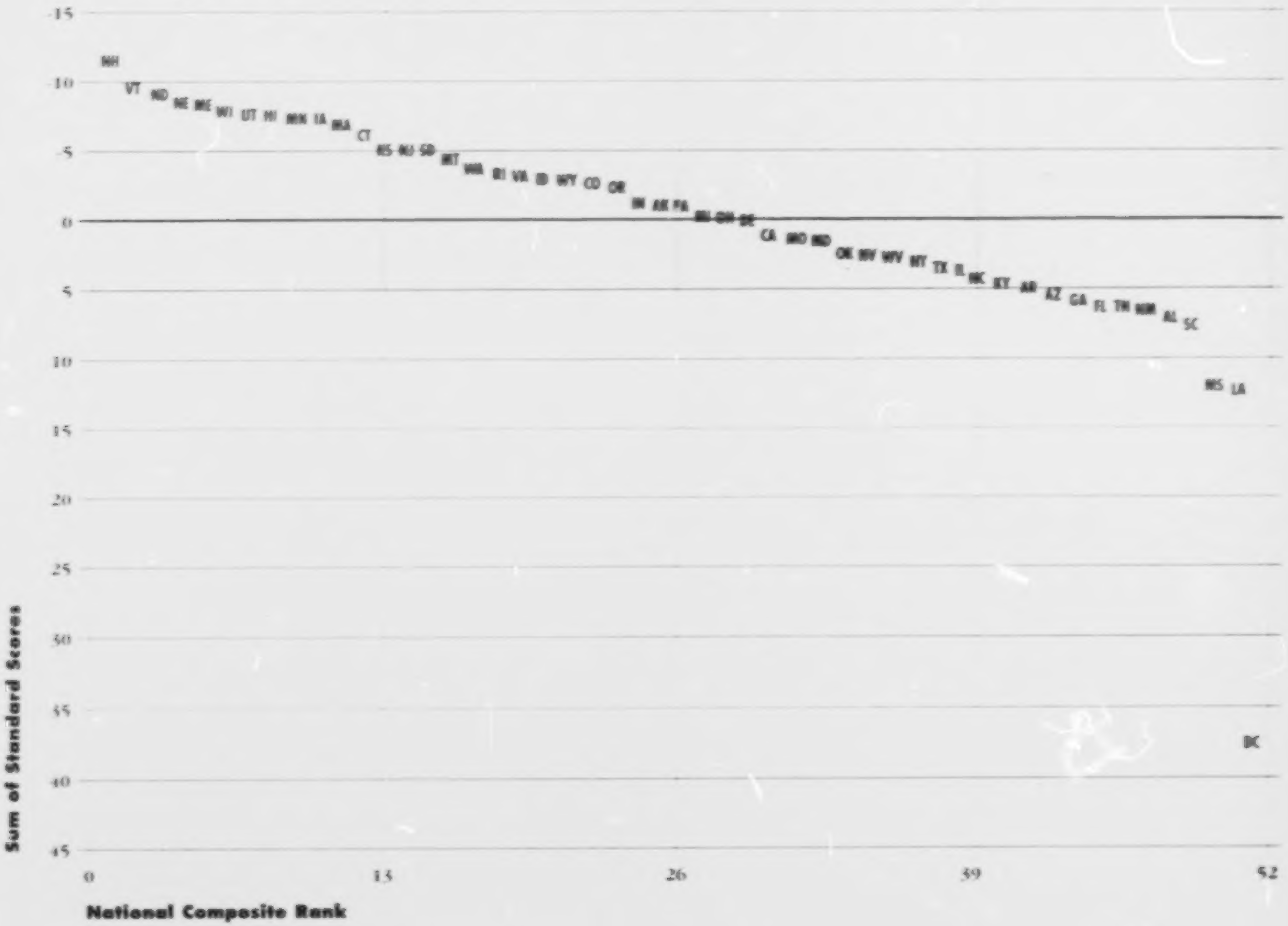
KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. We have inverted the vertical axis in this graph to reflect the fact that negative scores indicate better conditions for children. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.



States in Rank Order by Indicator

This set of tables lists the states in rank order for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators based on the most recent data available. This set of tables allows the reader to easily compare the relative performance of states on each individual measure. The highest/best rank is one (1); the lowest/worst rank is fifty-one (51). Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same higher/better rank.

Percent low birth-weight babies
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	5.3	25	Wyoming	7.4
1	North Dakota	5.3	28	Indiana	7.5
3	Vermont	5.4	28	New Mexico	7.5
4	New Hampshire	5.5	30	Kentucky	7.6
4	Oregon	5.5	30	Missouri	7.6
4	Washington	5.5	30	New Jersey	7.6
7	South Dakota	5.6	30	New York	7.6
8	Montana	5.8	30	Ohio	7.6
9	Idaho	5.9	35	Florida	7.7
9	Minnesota	5.9	35	Michigan	7.7
11	Iowa	6.0	35	Virginia	7.7
11	Wisconsin	6.0	38	Illinois	7.9
13	California	6.1	38	West Virginia	7.9
13	Maine	6.1	40	Arkansas	8.2
15	Massachusetts	6.3	41	Colorado	8.4
15	Nebraska	6.3	41	Delaware	8.4
15	Utah	6.3	43	Maryland	8.5
18	Kansas	6.4	44	North Carolina	8.7
19	Arizona	6.8	44	Tennessee	8.7
19	Rhode Island	6.8	46	Georgia	8.8
21	Hawaii	7.0	47	Alabama	9.0
21	Oklahoma	7.0	48	South Carolina	9.3
23	Connecticut	7.1	49	Louisiana	9.7
23	Texas	7.1	50	Mississippi	9.8
25	Nevada	7.4	51	District of Columbia	13.4
25	Pennsylvania	7.4			

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	5.2	25	Florida	7.5
2	Utah	5.4	28	Kentucky	7.6
3	New Hampshire	5.5	29	Alaska	7.7
4	Nevada	5.7	29	New York	7.7
5	Hawaii	5.8	29	Wyoming	7.7
6	Washington	5.9	32	Pennsylvania	7.8
7	Vermont	6.0	32	Virginia	7.8
8	Idaho	6.1	34	West Virginia	7.9
8	Oregon	6.1	35	Iowa	8.2
10	New Mexico	6.2	36	Michigan	8.3
11	California	6.3	36	Oklahoma	8.3
12	Colorado	6.5	38	Indiana	8.4
12	Maine	6.5	39	Ohio	8.7
12	Texas	6.5	40	Arkansas	8.8
15	New Jersey	6.6	41	Maryland	8.9
16	Minnesota	6.7	42	North Carolina	9.2
17	Kansas	7.0	43	Tennessee	9.3
17	Montana	7.0	44	Georgia	9.4
19	Connecticut	7.2	44	Illinois	9.4
19	North Dakota	7.2	46	South Dakota	9.5
19	Rhode Island	7.2	47	South Carolina	9.6
22	Wisconsin	7.3	48	Alabama	9.8
23	Missouri	7.4	48	Louisiana	9.8
23	Nebraska	7.4	50	Mississippi	10.5
25	Arizona	7.5	51	District of Columbia	16.2
25	Delaware	7.5			

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States in Rank Order by Indicator

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	18	26	Wyoming	28
2	Connecticut	20	28	Kentucky	29
2	Rhode Island	20	28	Missouri	29
4	New Hampshire	21	28	North Carolina	29
5	Hawaii	23	31	Florida	30
5	Minnesota	23	31	Illinois	30
5	Nebraska	23	31	Utah	30
5	South Dakota	23	31	West Virginia	30
9	Colorado	24	35	Arizona	31
9	Maine	24	35	Nevada	31
9	Pennsylvania	24	37	New Mexico	32
9	Vermont	24	37	Tennessee	32
13	California	25	39	Georgia	33
13	Iowa	25	39	Indiana	33
13	New Jersey	25	41	Montana	34
13	Virginia	25	42	Idaho	35
13	Washington	25	43	Louisiana	36
13	Wisconsin	25	43	South Carolina	36
19	Delaware	26	45	Oklahoma	37
19	New York	26	46	Alabama	38
21	Kansas	27	47	Arkansas	39
21	Maryland	27	47	North Dakota	39
21	Michigan	27	49	Alaska	41
21	Ohio	27	50	Mississippi	42
21	Oregon	27	51	District of Columbia	47
26	Texas	28			

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	29	27	California	68
2	Rhode Island	33	27	Colorado	68
3	Massachusetts	35	27	Iowa	68
4	Hawaii	39	30	Alaska	70
4	New Jersey	39	31	South Carolina	71
6	New York	45	32	Illinois	74
7	North Dakota	46	32	Kentucky	74
8	Connecticut	47	34	Georgia	75
9	Minnesota	48	34	Oregon	75
10	New Hampshire	49	36	Idaho	76
11	Ohio	50	36	Oklahoma	76
11	Pennsylvania	50	38	Maryland	80
13	Washington	52	38	North Carolina	80
14	Wisconsin	53	40	Missouri	81
15	Nebraska	56	41	Montana	82
16	Vermont	58	41	Nevada	82
17	Delaware	59	43	Louisiana	89
18	Virginia	60	44	Tennessee	90
19	Kansas	61	45	New Mexico	91
20	Florida	62	46	Alabama	92
21	Indiana	63	46	Wyoming	92
21	Utah	63	48	Arizona	93
23	Michigan	65	49	Arkansas	94
23	South Dakota	65	50	Mississippi	98
25	West Virginia	66	51	District of Columbia	316
26	Texas	67			

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	11	27	Virginia	31
2	New Hampshire	15	28	Maryland	32
3	North Dakota	18	29	Colorado	33
4	Maine	19	29	Missouri	33
4	Minnesota	19	29	Ohio	33
6	South Dakota	21	32	Indiana	35
7	Iowa	22	33	Illinois	38
7	Massachusetts	22	34	Delaware	39
7	Nebraska	22	34	Kentucky	39
10	Montana	23	34	Oklahoma	39
10	Wisconsin	23	37	Florida	40
12	New Jersey	24	38	North Carolina	42
13	Utah	25	38	Tennessee	42
13	Wyoming	25	40	California	43
15	Pennsylvania	26	40	South Carolina	43
16	Connecticut	27	42	Nevada	44
16	Idaho	27	43	Louisiana	45
16	Rhode Island	27	44	Alabama	47
19	Hawaii	28	45	Arizona	48
19	New York	28	45	Arkansas	48
19	Washington	28	45	Georgia	48
22	Alaska	30	48	New Mexico	49
22	Kansas	30	49	Texas	51
22	Michigan	30	50	Mississippi	56
22	Oregon	30	51	District of Columbia	78
22	West Virginia	30			

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	26	27	Michigan	390
2	West Virginia	77	28	Texas	394
3	North Dakota	102	29	New Mexico	405
4	New Hampshire	118	30	South Carolina	406
5	Wyoming	132	31	Wisconsin	410
6	Maine	145	32	Ohio	413
7	Nebraska	150	33	Washington	418
8	Montana	184	34	North Carolina	432
9	Iowa	247	35	Arizona	480
10	Virginia	257	36	Rhode Island	489
11	Idaho	258	37	Indiana	496
12	Alabama	259	38	Missouri	503
13	Mississippi	279	39	Louisiana	504
14	South Dakota	286	40	Connecticut	555
15	Hawaii	302	41	Massachusetts	565
16	Arkansas	304	42	Kentucky	588
17	Kansas	308	43	California	624
18	Utah	310	44	New Jersey	696
19	Oklahoma	343	45	Delaware	729
19	Oregon	343	46	Maryland	732
21	Colorado	352	47	Illinois	752
22	Georgia	366	48	Pennsylvania	790
23	Alaska	377	49	Florida	804
24	Minnesota	379	50	New York	1,006
25	Nevada	384	51	District of Columbia	1,529
25	Tennessee	384			

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	3	22	Pennsylvania	9
2	Hawaii	4	22	South Dakota	9
2	North Dakota	4	22	Virginia	9
2	Wisconsin	4	22	Washington	9
5	Iowa	5	31	California	10
6	Indiana	6	31	Colorado	10
6	Maine	6	31	Idaho	10
6	Montana	6	31	Rhode Island	10
6	New Hampshire	6	31	West Virginia	10
6	New Jersey	6	36	Alabama	11
11	Kansas	7	36	District of Columbia	11
11	Massachusetts	7			
11	Minnesota	7	36	Mississippi	11
11	Nebraska	7	36	Oregon	11
11	Vermont	7	36	Tennessee	11
16	Alaska	8	41	Missouri	12
16	Delaware	8	41	New Mexico	12
16	Michigan	8	41	North Carolina	12
16	Ohio	8	41	South Carolina	12
16	Utah	8	45	Florida	13
16	Wyoming	8	45	Georgia	13
22	Arkansas	9	45	Kentucky	13
22	Illinois	9	45	Louisiana	13
22	Maryland	9	45	Texas	13
22	New York	9	50	Arizona	14
22	Oklahoma	9	50	Nevada	14

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	4	23	North Carolina	9
2	Connecticut	5	23	Ohio	9
2	Iowa	5	23	Oklahoma	9
2	Nebraska	5	23	Pennsylvania	9
2	New Hampshire	5	23	Wyoming	9
2	Wisconsin	5	32	Alabama	10
7	Delaware	6	32	Arkansas	10
7	Kansas	6	32	California	10
7	Minnesota	6	32	Georgia	10
7	New Jersey	6	32	Mississippi	10
7	South Dakota	6	32	New York	10
12	Maine	7	32	Oregon	10
12	Massachusetts	7	32	South Carolina	10
12	Montana	7	40	Alaska	11
12	Utah	7	40	Arizona	11
12	Vermont	7	40	Washington	11
12	Virginia	7	43	Florida	12
18	Hawaii	8	43	Kentucky	12
18	Indiana	8	43	Nevada	12
18	Maryland	8	43	Tennessee	12
18	Michigan	8	43	Texas	12
18	Rhode Island	8	48	Louisiana	13
23	Colorado	9	48	New Mexico	13
23	Idaho	9	50	District of Columbia	14
23	Illinois	9	51	West Virginia	15
23	Missouri	9			

Percent of children in poverty
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	10	27	Idaho	18
1	Utah	10	27	Missouri	18
3	Alaska	11	29	Connecticut	19
4	Colorado	12	29	Montana	19
5	Delaware	13	29	Ohio	19
5	Nebraska	13	32	Georgia	20
5	North Dakota	13	32	Illinois	20
5	Vermont	13	32	Michigan	20
5	Wyoming	13	32	North Carolina	20
10	Indiana	14	36	Arkansas	22
10	Iowa	14	37	Alabama	23
10	Minnesota	14	37	Tennessee	23
10	Nevada	14	39	Florida	24
10	New Jersey	14	39	Oklahoma	24
10	Virginia	14	41	Arizona	25
10	Wisconsin	14	41	California	25
17	Hawaii	15	41	New York	25
17	Kansas	15	41	Texas	25
17	Maine	15	45	Kentucky	26
20	Maryland	16	45	South Carolina	26
20	Massachusetts	16	47	West Virginia	28
20	Oregon	16	48	New Mexico	30
20	Washington	16	49	Mississippi	32
24	Pennsylvania	17	50	Louisiana	35
24	Rhode Island	17	51	District of Columbia	39
24	South Dakota	17			

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	14	24	Oklahoma	25
2	Idaho	18	24	Oregon	25
2	North Dakota	18	24	Virginia	25
4	Nebraska	19	24	Washington	25
5	Colorado	21	31	Arizona	26
5	Hawaii	21	31	California	26
5	South Dakota	21	31	Connecticut	26
8	Iowa	22	31	Massachusetts	26
8	Wisconsin	22	31	Nevada	26
10	Alaska	23	31	Ohio	26
10	Indiana	23	37	Georgia	27
10	Kentucky	23	37	Illinois	27
10	Montana	23	37	North Carolina	27
10	New Hampshire	23	40	Michigan	28
10	New Jersey	23	40	Rhode Island	28
10	Pennsylvania	23	40	Tennessee	28
10	Vermont	23	43	Alabama	29
18	Kansas	24	44	Delaware	30
18	Maine	24	44	Florida	30
18	Minnesota	24	44	New Mexico	30
18	Texas	24	44	South Carolina	30
18	West Virginia	24	48	New York	31
18	Wyoming	24	49	Louisiana	33
24	Arkansas	25	49	Mississippi	33
24	Maryland	25	51	District of Columbia	60
24	Missouri	25			

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators for the years between the base year and the most recent year of data and where possible, the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's national rank by indicator for each year.

USA

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	285,152 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	29,583 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30	29	28
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	14,989 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69	69	65
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	11,805 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38	38	36
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	192,508 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	484	507	520	507
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	10
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	26
	Rank	N.A.										
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.0
45	46	45	43	45	46	46	44	45	47	47
5,439 births										
12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8
46	49	47	46	48	46	46	49	46	47	48
592 deaths										
37	42	37	36	35	39	38	35	40	36	38
36	45	37	35	33	48	48	43	46	47	46
319 deaths										
73	85	88	74	75	102	92	88	92	97	92
38	44	46	28	23	48	43	44	45	47	46
287 deaths										
42	41	42	43	46	47	48	47	48	51	47
43	44	43	42	47	42	41	43	44	46	44
4,347 births										
106	96	88	117	137	178	190	210	246	254	259
11	10	8	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	12
N.A.										
15	14	14	16	16	14	13	12	12	11	11
45	42	46	51	51	47	44	42	45	35	36
N.A.										
14	14	13	14	13	12	11	10	10	10	10
43	44	42	46	44	40	32	25	26	31	32
N.A.										
31	32	31	30	29	27	25	24	23	24	23
48	50	49	49	49	47	44	39	36	39	37
N.A.										
22	24	26	26	25	25	25	26	26	27	29
36	39	44	41	35	38	31	32	29	38	43
N.A.										

Alaska

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.3
2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
545 births										
10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.7
30	33	34	44	20	42	26	26	23	22	29
79 deaths										
56	40	53	46	46	41	30	35	46	28	41
51	51	51	51	50	49	22	43	50	27	49
61 deaths										
105	119	85	98	154	97	113	110	98	92	78
51	51	43	48	50	43	50	49	47	46	30
33 deaths										
26	27	29	29	31	31	35	34	33	32	30
21	25	27	24	24	21	25	27	24	23	22
402 births										
209	217	165	184	199	212	214	251	314	370	377
26	26	17	18	15	15	13	14	18	22	23
N.A.										
10	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8
25	16	17	14	13	13	16	19	15	12	16
N.A.										
13	12	11	11	11	10	11	12	12	11	11
30	35	32	37	35	24	32	41	45	39	40
N.A.										
12	13	12	13	14	14	14	14	13	12	11
2	4	3	6	12	13	11	9	6	2	3
N.A.										
22	23	25	26	26	26	27	28	28	25	23
30	32	41	42	42	36	41	41	41	26	10
N.A.										

Arizona

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8
19	18	19	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	19
4,898 births										
9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.5
17	15	20	25	20	23	23	23	18	26	25
547 deaths										
40	45	41	43	39	33	34	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	31
41	48	45	50	44	33	35	40	45	44	35
291 deaths										
85	96	84	87	87	75	83	76	87	80	93
47	47	42	44	43	30	39	34	42	36	48
273 deaths										
39	40	43	44	43	48	51	51	50	50	48
39	43	44	43	39	45	47	46	46	45	45
4,178 births										
280	288	300	314	382	446	506	521	517	502	480
38	39	39	38	40	41	42	41	37	37	35
N.A.										
17	16	15	15	15	15	16	13	11	13	14
51	50	49	49	49	49	51	49	38	47	50
N.A.										
11	12	12	12	12	13	14	12	11	11	11
24	35	40	41	43	43	47	41	37	39	40
N.A.										
21	21	20	20	21	21	22	22	22	23	25
31	31	30	33	36	33	35	34	34	37	41
N.A.										
22	23	22	21	22	24	25	25	26	26	26
30	32	24	17	20	28	31	27	29	31	31
N.A.										

Arkansas

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
45	40	39	46	45	44	42	41	41	40	40
2,879 births										
11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.8
40	28	33	35	34	30	40	46	44	42	40
309 deaths										
43	45	40	39	45	38	44	38	40	40	39
45	48	43	42	49	44	50	47	46	49	47
196 deaths										
81	75	80	84	95	81	95	92	89	91	94
46	27	46	41	47	39	46	46	43	53	49
176 deaths										
46	44	45	46	48	50	50	47	46	49	48
47	47	49	49	47	48	44	43	42	43	45
2,628 births										
95	100	108	118	150	200	249	275	291	296	304
9	11	11	12	13	14	16	16	16	16	16
N.A.										
13	11	11	13	13	11	8	7	8	8	9
38	30	31	38	38	32	16	11	21	18	22
N.A.										
14	12	11	13	13	13	11	11	11	10	10
43	35	32	44	44	43	32	38	37	31	32
N.A.										
29	28	30	29	28	26	25	24	23	22	22
47	46	47	48	47	44	44	39	36	36	36
N.A.										
21	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	24	25
25	20	24	22	25	21	18	15	13	15	24
N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

California

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1
	Rank	16	17	17	15	17	14	13	14	14	14	13
	1995 raw data	33,636 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.3
	Rank	13	7	14	12	12	9	12	8	7	13	11
	1995 raw data	3,487 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	33	32	32	31	31	30	29	27	29	26	25
	Rank	28	19	17	16	15	26	20	18	23	16	13
	1995 raw data	1,731 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	69	76	71	72	79	72	81	72	74	72	68
	Rank	31	30	26	23	37	21	36	29	31	26	27
	1995 raw data	1,410 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	31	33	36	40	45	47	46	46	46	43
	Rank	30	31	33	33	34	38	40	41	42	40	40
	1995 raw data	25,861 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	402	415	431	482	565	625	645	637	640	628	624
	Rank	45	45	45	45	47	47	47	46	46	45	43
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	10	10
	Rank	30	30	36	38	46	43	44	42	38	31	31
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	11	10	10
	Rank	35	30	32	30	35	34	42	41	37	31	32
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	21	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25
	Rank	31	31	35	33	32	33	35	37	40	41	41
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	26
	Rank	37	32	30	34	31	34	31	27	29	31	31
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Colorado

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4
	Rank	42	42	43	40	41	42	42	44	42	41	41
	1995 raw data	4,504 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.6	8.6	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.5
	Rank	12	6	26	24	15	23	22	16	19	13	12
	1995 raw data	352 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	32	32	32	26	28	26	28	28	28	24	24
	Rank	23	19	17	5	5	10	15	27	16	8	9
	1995 raw data	182 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	66	83	63	66	61	68	71	74	73	74	68
	Rank	24	30	15	15	21	19	25	34	28	28	27
	1995 raw data	177 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	27	27	28	29	31	33	35	36	35	34	31
	Rank	23	25	24	24	24	26	25	31	30	29	29
	1995 raw data	2,511 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	305	298	292	331	380	458	489	518	520	444	352
	Rank	41	41	38	39	39	43	41	40	38	34	21
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	11	10	11	10
	Rank	10	16	23	24	24	26	23	37	31	35	31
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	9
	Rank	15	30	32	30	22	18	14	16	13	23	23
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	16	16	17	19	18	17	16	15	13	12
	Rank	8	15	19	23	30	24	22	19	12	4	4
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	24	24	25	26	26	25	26	25	24	21
	Rank	37	39	36	39	42	36	31	32	24	15	5
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Connecticut

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1
24	23	23	24	24	21	25	24	23	22	23
3,159 births										
10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.2
21	9	11	17	16	9	8	16	10	29	19
317 deaths										
23	31	24	27	24	22	24	18	27	24	20
1	14	2	6	2	3	8	3	15	8	2
126 deaths										
49	50	46	65	59	51	56	49	54	59	47
7	7	5	12	13	4	11	8	11	17	8
91 deaths										
19	19	21	23	25	26	26	26	26	29	27
5	7	9	9	10	13	11	13	12	17	16
1,555 births										
372	375	384	405	417	438	460	502	543	557	555
43	43	44	43	44	40	39	39	41	42	40
N.A.										
9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	4	3	3
17	16	10	9	13	13	9	2	1	1	1
N.A.										
6	5	4	5	6	7	7	6	5	4	5
1	1	1	2	5	7	8	4	1	1	2
N.A.										
12	12	10	8	7	8	10	13	17	18	19
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	21	25	29
N.A.										
21	20	20	21	20	22	23	24	24	24	26
25	16	15	17	9	17	18	23	19	15	31
N.A.										

Delaware

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
7.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.4
35	37	23	36	36	37	39	38	39	27	41
861 births										
14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.1	11.8	8.6	8.8	6.8	7.5
50	41	43	45	47	38	50	26	33	11	25
77 deaths										
43	32	33	30	35	37	25	24	28	18	26
45	19	21	11	33	42	10	8	16	2	19
37 deaths										
50	61	41	71	43	60	35	43	67	52	59
8	14	1	22	2	12	2	6	7	11	17
27 deaths										
33	35	35	36	40	38	40	44	39	45	39
36	36	36	33	34	32	33	38	33	39	34
535 births										
272	250	265	269	360	446	459	431	382	537	729
36	32	31	31	36	41	38	35	26	40	45
N.A.										
10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	7	7	8
25	26	31	29	28	26	23	27	15	12	16
N.A.										
8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	6	7	6
7	9	14	15	11	18	14	16	4	10	7
N.A.										
17	15	15	15	13	11	12	12	11	13	13
18	8	13	13	6	3	3	2	1	4	5
N.A.										
23	23	23	23	25	26	26	26	27	28	30
37	32	30	27	35	36	36	32	39	41	44
N.A.										

District of Columbia

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4	14.3	14.6	14.2	13.4
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1,206 births										
20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	22.9	20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	18.2	16.2
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
146 deaths										
32	33	38	41	41	51	55	60	57	61	47
23	26	39	45	48	51	51	51	51	51	51
43 deaths										
45	63	67	162	237	208	279	264	393	343	316
3	15	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
82 deaths										
53	51	56	68	80	88	105	90	102	88	78
50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
592 births										
1,008	993	1,038	1,096	1,257	1,413	1,437	1,495	1,543	1,593	1,529
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
N.A.										
14	13	15	15	15	15	13	11	11	11	11
43	37	49	49	49	49	44	37	38	35	36
N.A.										
15	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	12	14	14
45	44	42	44	44	49	47	47	45	49	50
N.A.										
33	31	30	28	26	27	29	34	37	37	39
50	49	47	47	44	47	48	50	51	51	51
N.A.										
52	53	54	55	55	54	56	57	58	58	60
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
N.A.										

Florida

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.[illegible]	7.5	7.7	7.7
40	40	39	39	38	34	33	34	33	36	35
14,691 births										
11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.1	7.5
36	35	38	34	30	32	29	29	29	31	25
1,429 deaths										
42	41	41	42	38	37	35	32	34	33	30
43	43	45	48	41	42	39	35	40	42	31
790 deaths										
70	70	72	86	74	76	67	63	64	67	62
33	20	29	43	29	34	21	22	22	24	20
518 deaths										
37	37	38	42	45	45	44	42	42	42	40
38	38	38	41	42	38	37	36	37	36	37
9,993 births										
480	528	550	592	644	726	757	754	779	778	804
47	47	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	48	49
N.A.										
15	14	14	13	14	13	12	12	12	13	13
45	42	46	38	46	43	39	42	45	47	45
N.A.										
11	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	12
24	22	20	21	31	34	32	30	37	39	43
N.A.										
21	21	20	19	20	22	23	24	25	25	24
31	31	30	31	32	37	38	39	43	41	39
N.A.										
25	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	30
44	39	36	39	42	46	44	44	47	47	44
N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		Georgia											Hawaii										
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0
	Rank	47	47	47	47	47	47	45	44	45	43	46	23	29	31	28	30	26	23	27	22	25	21
	1995 raw data	9,635 births											1,298 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4	8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.8
	Rank	47	47	48	50	49	50	48	46	47	48	44	5	14	13	2	10	3	8	4	11	8	5
	1995 raw data	1,057 deaths											107 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	37	40	40	38	36	36	36	31	34	32	33	26	28	27	22	30	26	23	25	22	23	23
	Rank	36	41	43	40	36	39	43	31	40	36	39	7	5	6	2	11	10	5	11	3	6	5
	1995 raw data	491 deaths											57 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	74	75	82	81	78	78	73	76	74	75	46	38	49	56	45	51	32	41	34	40	39
	Rank	37	26	32	38	39	29	35	31	33	28	34	5	2	6	6	4	4	1	5	1	3	4
	1995 raw data	384 deaths											31 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	44	43	44	45	50	50	51	48	49	49	48	23	22	24	24	28	32	35	31	30	32	28
	Rank	46	45	45	46	49	48	47	45	45	43	45	15	13	16	12	17	23	25	22	19	23	19
	1995 raw data	7,351 births											618 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	145	122	139	176	239	289	285	346	389	433	366	189	208	214	223	220	223	248	241	253	254	302
	Rank	16	14	14	15	23	24	21	25	28	33	22	24	25	25	25	20	16	15	13	13	11	15
	1995 raw data	N.A.											N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	14	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	12	13	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	4
	Rank	43	42	38	34	35	32	36	32	31	44	45	1	3	6	9	8	7	6	6	2	4	2
	1995 raw data	N.A.											N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	12	12	11	11	12	11	11	9	10	10	11	10	9	9	9	10	10	12	10	9	8
	Rank	38	35	40	37	35	40	32	30	22	31	32	24	22	20	21	22	24	23	41	26	23	18
	1995 raw data	N.A.											N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	25	24	23	23	23	23	24	24	23	21	20	17	16	16	16	17	17	17	16	15	14	15
	Rank	42	42	40	42	41	42	41	39	36	32	32	18	15	19	20	23	22	22	19	12	11	17
	1995 raw data	N.A.											N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	26	26	26	26	27	29	29	29	27	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	22	23	22	21
	Rank	44	47	44	42	42	36	41	44	45	44	37	25	20	15	17	16	10	8	11	13	7	5
	1995 raw data	N.A.											N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Idaho

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9
11	6	14	8	9	12	13	9	5	5	9
1,066 births										
10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.9	6.1
25	38	34	16	29	22	24	29	11	12	8
110 deaths										
35	33	38	40	38	35	35	37	32	32	35
30	26	39	44	41	36	39	46	35	36	42
94 deaths										
76	90	90	94	79	85	65	68	79	72	76
43	46	49	47	37	42	19	27	35	26	36
79 deaths										
24	25	22	26	28	26	30	29	29	27	27
17	19	10	16	17	13	19	16	17	15	16
818 births										
214	226	218	248	299	347	352	324	292	278	258
28	27	27	30	33	34	32	21	17	14	11
N.A.										
11	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	12	11	10
30	30	23	24	28	32	39	37	45	35	31
N.A.										
10	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
15	30	32	30	31	24	23	25	26	31	23
N.A.										
21	21	20	18	18	17	17	17	18	18	18
31	31	30	26	25	22	22	23	25	25	27
N.A.										
16	16	15	16	17	19	19	18	17	17	18
4	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	2
N.A.										

Illinois

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9
38	37	37	37	38	37	37	40	40	39	38
14,629 births										
11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.4
41	45	42	42	46	44	44	44	43	43	44
1,744 deaths										
32	32	33	32	34	29	34	29	29	32	30
23	19	21	24	30	20	35	25	23	36	31
734 deaths										
52	60	56	67	66	73	74	70	79	86	74
12	13	10	16	20	24	31	28	35	42	32
601 deaths										
32	31	33	36	40	40	41	40	41	41	38
33	31	33	33	34	35	34	34	36	34	33
9,246 births										
195	229	316	433	413	364	334	457	562	591	752
25	28	42	44	43	37	25	37	43	44	47
N.A.										
9	9	9	9	10	11	10	10	9	10	9
17	16	17	19	24	32	31	32	27	31	22
N.A.										
11	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9
24	22	25	30	31	34	32	30	26	23	23
N.A.										
22	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20
37	38	38	36	36	33	33	33	32	32	32
N.A.										
23	24	24	24	25	26	26	26	26	26	27
37	39	36	34	35	36	36	32	29	31	37
N.A.										

Indiana

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.5
21	20	21	23	22	21	22	21	24	20	28
6,191 births										
10.9	11.3	10.1	11.0	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4
32	38	30	39	34	32	30	37	37	39	38
692 deaths										
33	34	32	34	33	30	32	29	28	30	33
28	32	17	30	27	26	27	25	16	32	39
380 deaths										
63	63	62	69	57	62	76	63	59	65	63
20	15	14	17	11	15	33	22	17	21	21
268 deaths										
31	29	29	32	33	35	35	35	34	35	35
30	29	27	30	27	30	25	29	27	31	32
4,347 births										
219	240	268	278	319	352	421	449	473	476	496
29	31	32	33	34	35	37	36	36	35	37
N.A.										
11	13	13	13	11	10	10	11	10	8	6
30	37	38	38	28	26	31	37	31	18	6
N.A.										
12	13	11	10	8	10	10	11	10	8	8
35	42	32	30	11	24	23	30	26	18	18
N.A.										
19	18	15	16	17	19	19	20	19	17	14
24	23	13	20	23	30	29	30	28	22	10
N.A.										
22	23	23	23	23	26	28	29	27	24	23
30	32	30	27	25	36	44	44	39	15	10
N.A.										

Iowa

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0
5	6	5	11	7	10	11	13	10	9	11
2,194 births										
9.5	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.5	8.2
13	2	15	[illegible]	10	12	16	21	9	20	35
301 deaths										
28	32	27	29	31	26	27	21	24	25	25
8	19	6	8	15	10	13	4	5	12	13
140 deaths										
65	76	63	65	73	58	65	49	57	61	68
22	30	15	12	27	10	19	8	15	18	27
144 deaths										
19	18	19	20	22	20	23	21	23	23	22
5	6	5	5	5	3	5	5	6	7	7
1,415 births										
110	120	130	136	142	150	157	189	221	253	247
12	13	13	13	12	10	10	10	10	9	9
N.A.										
6	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	5
5	3	2	5	3	4	3	2	2	2	5
N.A.										
8	6	6	7	8	7	6	5	5	5	5
7	2	4	10	11	7	5	1	1	2	2
N.A.										
20	21	18	17	15	14	12	13	13	13	14
29	31	25	23	15	13	3	4	4	4	10
N.A.										
19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	21	22
15	12	12	8	9	6	5	5	5	6	8
N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Kansas

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4
	Rank	18	18	19	19	17	17	19	19	19	18	18
	1995 raw data	2,388 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.3	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.7	7.0
	Rank	10	7	20	6	16	18	26	28	33	23	17
	1995 raw data	262 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	39	38	33	34	31	29	34	26	29	28	27
	Rank	40	39	21	30	15	20	35	21	23	27	21
	1995 raw data	144 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	67	72	71	75	67	73	74	79	73	80	61
	Rank	26	22	26	31	21	24	31	40	28	36	19
	1995 raw data	115 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	28	28	28	29	29	30	29	30	31	30	30
	Rank	25	27	24	24	21	18	16	19	22	19	22
	1995 raw data	1,692 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	213	236	235	220	229	264	322	332	330	306	308
	Rank	27	30	30	24	22	21	24	22	20	17	17
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	7	7
	Rank	10	8	6	5	3	4	3	6	7	12	11
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	8	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	6	6
	Rank	7	9	4	5	5	7	5	4	1	6	7
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	14	13	13	13	13	14	15	16	16	15
	Rank	8	6	5	6	6	[illegible]	11	14	18	17	17
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	16	16	16	17	18	20	21	21	21	23	24
	Rank	4	3	3	5	5	6	8	8	7	12	18
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Kentucky

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.6
	Rank	33	34	26	24	24	26	29	23	25	36	30
	1995 raw data	3,981 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.6
	Rank	35	21	24	35	20	20	26	22	23	26	28
	1995 raw data	400 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	32	34	34	33	29	37	32	29	27	29
	Rank	11	19	30	30	27	20	46	35	23	20	28
	1995 raw data	217 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	67	70	71	77	73	75	70	73	79	66	74
	Rank	26	20	26	34	27	30	24	31	35	22	32
	1995 raw data	215 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	40	38	38	38	41	41	43	39	40	40	39
	Rank	41	39	38	36	37	36	36	33	34	33	34
	1995 raw data	3,305 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	123	112	111	85	130	168	258	344	372	493	588
	Rank	13	12	12	7	10	11	18	24	24	36	42
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	12	13
	Rank	38	42	38	38	38	39	39	37	38	44	45
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	15	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	12	12	12
	Rank	45	48	48	48	49	49	47	47	45	48	43
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	24	24	23	22	21	22	23	25	27	26	26
	Rank	41	42	40	38	36	37	38	44	46	45	45
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	19	20	21	22	23	23	24	24	24	24	23
	Rank	15	16	20	22	25	21	28	23	19	15	10
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Louisiana

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7
49	48	49	49	48	49	49	49	48	49	49
6,362 births										
11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6	9.8
43	44	45	39	44	47	43	37	49	49	48
644 deaths										
43	41	39	36	39	38	35	40	41	35	36
45	43	42	35	44	44	39	49	48	46	43
342 deaths										
75	80	78	82	86	115	95	97	113	91	89
42	33	35	38	42	49	46	47	50	43	43
318 deaths										
48	45	44	45	47	49	51	53	53	51	45
49	49	45	46	43	47	47	49	48	46	43
4,757 births										
272	284	307	350	385	432	483	556	563	545	504
36	38	41	42	42	38	40	43	44	41	39
N.A.										
15	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	13
45	42	46	47	38	43	49	51	50	47	45
N.A.										
17	18	17	16	14	13	14	14	13	14	13
50	51	50	49	49	43	47	50	50	49	48
N.A.										
28	30	31	32	35	34	33	34	35	34	35
45	47	49	50	51	50	50	50	50	50	50
N.A.										
23	25	26	26	27	27	29	31	32	33	33
37	43	44	42	47	46	49	50	50	50	49
N.A.										

Maine

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1
5	3	9	4	1	4	7	2	7	7	13
845 births										
9.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.5
7	6	4	4	3	1	5	1	7	3	12
90 deaths										
29	24	28	31	32	27	21	23	24	20	24
11	2	8	16	22	13	3	6	5	3	9
57 deaths										
51	45	49	65	51	60	72	54	63	53	29
9	5	6	12	8	12	27	14	20	12	1
25 deaths										
22	22	20	22	22	23	24	21	20	18	19
10	13	7	7	5	6	7	5	4	4	4
493 births										
81	91	100	101	93	94	107	109	118	121	145
7	8	10	9	7	7	7	7	7	5	6
N.A.										
10	10	9	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	6
25	26	17	19	13	7	6	2	2	2	6
N.A.										
10	9	7	6	7	8	9	7	6	5	7
15	14	10	5	8	12	14	10	4	2	12
N.A.										
15	15	15	15	16	18	19	19	19	17	15
8	8	13	13	20	24	29	28	28	22	17
N.A.										
18	18	19	19	20	20	21	22	24	25	24
11	10	12	8	9	6	8	11	19	26	10
N.A.										

Maryland

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5
41	42	42	45	42	41	41	42	43	41	43
6,162 births										
11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.9
43	43	41	42	38	31	32	42	42	41	41
647 deaths										
32	31	33	31	32	27	32	30	29	30	27
23	14	21	16	22	13	27	27	23	32	21
275 deaths										
56	59	66	69	70	77	67	63	69	61	80
16	11	19	17	25	36	21	22	27	18	38
248 deaths										
29	29	30	32	34	33	35	33	34	33	32
28	29	30	30	28	26	25	25	27	27	28
2,964 births										
596	549	531	509	541	569	620	655	678	679	732
48	48	47	46	46	46	46	47	47	46	46
N.A.										
8	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	9
10	26	23	24	24	26	31	19	21	18	22
N.A.										
9	9	9	8	9	10	11	11	10	8	8
11	14	20	15	22	24	32	30	26	18	18
N.A.										
13	12	13	13	13	13	15	14	15	15	16
4	2	5	6	6	7	18	9	12	15	20
N.A.										
24	25	26	27	27	28	28	28	26	26	25
43	43	44	48	47	48	44	41	29	31	24
N.A.										

Massachusetts

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3
15	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	17	16	15
5,160 births										
9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.2
7	2	1	4	4	4	4	5	3	2	1
421 deaths										
25	26	24	24	22	20	19	21	21	17	18
4	4	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	1	1
204 deaths										
51	52	45	50	44	48	46	36	39	40	35
9	8	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	3	3
124 deaths										
17	17	19	21	24	24	25	25	24	24	22
3	4	5	6	9	8	9	10	8	10	7
2,282 births										
281	278	284	343	382	471	493	559	581	589	565
39	36	37	40	40	44	42	44	45	43	41
N.A.										
8	8	8	8	9	9	8	7	6	6	7
10	13	15	14	19	22	16	11	7	7	11
N.A.										
6	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	7	7
1	6	14	10	11	12	14	13	13	10	12
N.A.										
14	14	14	14	15	15	16	17	16	16	16
5	6	9	11	15	17	20	23	18	17	20
N.A.										
22	22	23	24	25	26	26	26	26	26	26
30	27	30	34	35	36	36	32	29	31	31
N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Michigan

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7
	Rank	28	29	36	35	37	37	37	37	36	38	35
	1995 raw data	10,345 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.3
	Rank	37	40	39	41	41	44	42	45	40	37	36
	1995 raw data	1,114 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	37	34	35	33	31	30	32	31	31	30	27
	Rank	36	32	33	26	15	26	27	31	31	32	21
	1995 raw data	532 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	69	75	78	72	75	73	77	64	67	71	65
	Rank	31	27	35	23	30	24	34	25	24	25	23
	1995 raw data	441 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	26	26	28	29	35	36	36	34	33	32	30
	Rank	21	21	24	24	31	31	30	27	24	23	22
	1995 raw data	6,161 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	318	349	350	349	357	363	373	381	420	417	390
	Rank	42	42	43	41	37	36	35	33	34	30	27
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
	Rank	17	16	17	19	19	22	23	27	27	18	16
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	9	8	8
	Rank	24	22	25	21	22	24	32	25	22	18	18
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	23	22	21	20	20	20	20	22	22	21	20
	Rank	38	37	35	33	32	32	32	34	34	32	32
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	25	25	25	25	26	27	28	28	28	28
	Rank	44	43	41	39	35	36	41	41	41	41	40
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Minnesota

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9
	Rank	1	3	4	5	1	4	6	4	8	7	9
	1995 raw data	3,700 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7
	Rank	5	12	9	3	2	6	10	9	16	13	16
	1995 raw data	426 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	29	25	29	29	21	23	23	23	23	23
	Rank	17	7	4	8	8	2	5	6	4	6	5
	1995 raw data	222 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	57	77	60	60	62	56	49	52	45	48	48
	Rank	17	32	13	8	18	9	7	12	6	8	9
	1995 raw data	157 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	16	16	17	17	19	20	21	20	20	20	19
	Rank	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	4
	1995 raw data	1,951 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	164	198	171	196	210	226	196	253	338	402	379
	Rank	18	23	19	20	17	17	12	15	21	26	24
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	8	7
	Rank	1	3	6	5	8	7	9	6	7	18	11
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	6
	Rank	5	6	4	5	5	2	1	1	10	10	7
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	16	16	17	18	19	18	18	18	16	14
	Rank	8	15	19	23	25	30	27	26	25	17	10
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	16	19	20	20	19	21	23	25	26	25	24
	Rank	4	12	15	13	6	10	18	27	29	26	18
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Mississippi

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
8.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.8
50	50	50	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
4,053 births										
13.7	12.4	13.7	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.5
48	46	50	47	45	49	48	50	50	50	50
436 deaths										
47	42	42	38	47	45	41	44	41	41	42
49	45	48	40	51	50	49	50	48	50	50
246 deaths										
74	84	76	80	75	100	99	103	109	110	98
41	42	34	37	39	47	48	48	49	50	50
218 deaths										
54	50	49	53	58	57	61	59	58	58	58
51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
3,813 births										
131	135	155	183	216	253	255	275	285	285	279
15	15	15	17	19	19	17	16	15	15	13
N.A.										
12	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	10	11
35	37	38	34	28	26	23	27	27	31	36
N.A.										
15	17	16	16	13	13	13	12	11	11	10
45	49	49	49	44	43	45	41	37	39	32
N.A.										
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	33	33	33	32
51	51	51	51	50	50	51	49	49	49	49
N.A.										
25	26	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	32	33
44	47	44	48	49	48	49	48	47	49	49
N.A.										

Missouri

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6
27	25	31	26	24	26	35	32	33	32	30
5,561 births										
10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4
22	31	31	30	31	30	40	25	26	31	23
541 deaths										
31	33	36	33	34	33	31	33	32	27	29
21	26	36	26	30	33	25	38	35	20	28
313 deaths										
68	86	78	72	83	82	90	85	97	102	81
30	45	35	23	41	40	42	43	46	48	40
306 deaths										
32	31	33	34	37	39	39	38	37	35	33
33	31	33	32	32	33	32	32	32	31	29
3,700 births										
466	480	501	513	513	533	558	541	533	505	503
46	46	46	47	45	45	45	42	40	38	38
N.A.										
8	9	10	11	11	10	9	9	10	11	12
10	16	23	29	28	26	23	27	31	35	41
N.A.										
10	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	9
15	14	25	37	35	34	23	25	26	23	23
N.A.										
20	20	18	18	18	18	18	20	21	19	18
29	27	25	26	25	24	27	30	32	30	27
N.A.										
19	21	22	22	22	23	23	26	26	26	25
15	20	24	22	20	21	18	32	29	31	24
N.A.										

Montana

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8
13	16	12	15	9	17	9	16	14	14	8
650 births										
10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.0
23	20	29	14	42	25	6	15	15	19	17
78 deaths										
36	40	34	29	36	28	32	39	28	26	34
32	41	30	8	36	16	27	48	16	16	41
62 deaths										
94	98	98	83	81	97	72	80	105	81	82
48	48	51	40	39	43	27	41	48	38	41
57 deaths										
22	21	22	23	22	20	23	25	27	22	23
10	9	10	9	5	8	5	10	14	6	10
468 births										
77	76	69	50	48	68	88	89	107	138	184
6	5	4	2	1	4	6	5	4	7	8
N.A.										
6	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6
5	6	2	5	3	4	6	11	15	7	6
N.A.										
10	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	7	7
15	14	14	15	11	12	12	16	13	10	12
N.A.										
19	20	20	22	23	22	21	20	18	18	19
24	27	30	30	41	37	33	30	25	25	29
N.A.										
20	21	22	23	24	23	22	23	25	24	23
18	20	24	27	31	21	13	15	24	15	10
N.A.										

Nebraska

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.3
8	14	12	13	14	7	9	10	12	13	15
1,474 births										
9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	7.7	7.4
15	25	7	19	5	16	12	13	36	23	23
173 deaths										
25	30	35	33	31	32	28	26	30	26	23
4	10	33	26	15	32	15	15	30	16	5
79 deaths										
61	68	79	74	58	75	56	49	54	66	56
19	19	39	28	12	30	11	8	11	22	15
69 deaths										
22	19	20	22	23	23	24	23	23	24	22
10	7	7	7	8	6	7	7	6	10	7
886 births										
84	86	91	104	117	125	114	131	152	173	150
8	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	7
N.A.										
5	4	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	7
1	1	2	3	3	3	3	6	7	7	11
N.A.										
6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	5
1	2	4	5	2	2	1	4	4	2	2
N.A.										
18	18	18	18	16	15	14	14	13	13	13
21	25	25	26	20	17	11	9	4	4	5
N.A.										
17	17	16	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19
9	7	3	5	3	3	2	4	3	3	4
N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Nevada

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4
	Rank	31	37	27	37	33	32	29	26	31	32	25
	1995 raw data	1,853 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.7
	Rank	2	9	22	10	9	18	32	6	5	7	4
	1995 raw data	144 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	32	30	31	41	37	36	33	30	31	34	31
	Rank	23	10	14	45	39	39	33	27	31	44	35
	1995 raw data	99 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	73	80	81	79	101	98	94	84	57	74	82
	Rank	38	33	41	36	48	46	44	42	15	28	41
	1995 raw data	77 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	31	32	32	38	41	43	44	42	45	47	44
	Rank	30	35	32	36	37	37	37	36	41	42	42
	1995 raw data	1,236 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	257	279	269	278	254	272	307	356	389	387	384
	Rank	33	37	33	33	27	22	22	27	28	24	25
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	14	11	12	14	16	15	13	12	12	14
	Rank	38	42	31	34	46	51	50	49	45	44	50
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	12
	Rank	38	35	32	30	35	40	42	41	45	39	43
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	14	15	14	14	13	14	14	15	16	16	14
	Rank	5	8	9	11	6	13	11	14	18	17	10
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	Rank	44	47	49	42	42	36	36	32	29	31	31
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

New Hampshire

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5
	Rank	4	6	2	2	5	2	3	7	2	1	4
	1995 raw data	807 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.5
	Rank	10	9	2	9	6	5	2	2	1	3	3
	1995 raw data	81 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	23	25	22	25	29	23	19	11	13	20	21
	Rank	1	3	1	4	8	4	1	1	1	3	4
	1995 raw data	49 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	63	66	74	72	65	51	53	36	36	41	49
	Rank	20	18	31	23	19	4	9	2	2	5	10
	1995 raw data	36 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	16	16	18	17	18	17	17	15	15	15	15
	Rank	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
	1995 raw data	329 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	75	78	75	70	65	62	79	102	116	124	118
	Rank	5	6	6	5	5	2	4	6	6	6	4
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	12	11	11	11	9	8	8	9	7	6
	Rank	30	36	31	29	28	22	16	19	27	12	6
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	6	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	6	5
	Rank	5	2	2	5	8	7	12	13	13	6	2
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	8	6	5	5	6	7	9	10	11	9	10
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	17	16	16	16	19	19	20	20	22	22	23
	Rank	9	3	3	2	6	4	5	5	9	7	10
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New Jersey

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6
28	25	31	31	34	25	33	27	36	32	30
8,643 births										
10.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.6
26	21	19	27	25	25	24	23	25	23	15
701 deaths										
29	31	33	33	27	27	25	26	26	25	25
11	14	21	26	4	13	10	15	13	12	13
394 deaths										
44	43	44	48	41	41	37	40	40	35	39
2	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	2	4
193 deaths										
21	21	23	24	26	24	26	24	25	26	24
8	9	13	12	14	8	11	8	10	14	12
3,61[illegible] births										
646	586	522	530	588	674	710	718	715	711	696
50	49	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	47	44
N.A.										
7	7	7	7	8		7	7	6	6	6
7	8	10	9	13	7	9	11	7	7	6
N.A.										
9	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	8	7	6
11	9	10	10	11	12	14	16	13	10	7
N.A.										
16	15	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	14	14
14	8	5	6	6	7	7	14	12	11	10
N.A.										
20	20	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	23
18	16	15	13	16	10	13	15	13	15	10
N.A.										

New Mexico

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5
36	34	34	34	27	34	27	27	28	26	28
2,020 births										
10.6	9.5	8.1	10.6	8.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.3	6.2
26	18	3	29	12	25	18	16	26	34	10
166 deaths										
50	39	43	42	36	35	37	33	35	32	32
50	40	49	48	36	36	46	38	42	36	37
125 deaths										
102	111	90	103	101	121	94	78	91	85	91
50	49	49	49	48	50	44	38	44	41	45
121 deaths										
42	43	44	44	47	47	50	51	54	52	49
43	45	45	43	43	42	44	46	49	48	48
1,951 births										
258	272	278	292	327	344	357	359	383	416	405
34	35	34	36	35	33	33	28	27	28	29
N.A.										
12	11	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	11	12
35	30	31	24	19	22	31	32	31	35	41
N.A.										
15	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	12	11	13
45	44	42	41	35	34	32	30	45	39	48
N.A.										
28	27	27	27	28	29	29	27	27	29	30
45	45	45	45	47	49	48	47	46	48	48
N.A.										
20	22	23	24	24	24	23	23	25	27	30
18	27	30	34	31	28	18	15	24	38	44
N.A.										

New York

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6
33	36	38	40	38	37	39	38	38	32	30
20,667 births										
10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.7
30	31	39	37	39	32	34	29	26	26	29
2,085 deaths										
30	32	29	30	30	29	30	27	28	25	26
17	19	10	11	11	20	22	18	16	12	19
924 deaths										
45	47	54	59	53	61	62	56	53	56	45
3	6	9	7	9	14	15	16	10	14	6
520 deaths										
22	22	23	25	27	28	29	29	30	30	28
10	13	13	15	16	16	16	16	19	19	19
9,392 births										
632	641	693	749	838	909	963	1,029	1,056	1,044	1,006
49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
N.A.										
9	9	10	9	9	8	9	8	8	8	9
17	16	23	19	19	13	23	19	21	18	22
N.A.										
10	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	10
15	22	25	21	22	18	23	16	26	31	32
N.A.										
23	23	23	22	21	22	23	23	25	25	25
38	38	40	38	36	37	38	37	43	41	41
N.A.										
27	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	29	30	31
50	50	49	50	49	48	44	44	45	47	48
N.A.										

North Carolina

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7
43	44	43	43	43	42	44	43	44	44	44
8,820 births										
11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.8	10.0	10.5	10.0	9.2
42	41	46	49	42	43	45	43	48	46	42
933 deaths										
36	37	37	39	38	31	36	34	29	32	29
32	38	37	42	41	30	43	40	23	36	28
402 deaths										
70	72	67	69	69	72	72	72	76	78	80
33	22	21	17	24	21	27	29	33	35	38
386 deaths										
36	35	37	40	44	45	46	44	43	44	42
37	36	37	39	40	38	39	38	38	38	38
5,892 births										
173	187	211	240	289	338	379	404	426	430	432
21	22	24	27	32	32	36	34	35	32	34
N.A.										
13	13	13	13	13	14	13	12	11	11	12
38	37	38	38	38	47	44	42	38	35	41
N.A.										
11	10	10	9	9	10	10	11	10	10	9
24	22	25	21	22	24	23	30	26	31	23
N.A.										
21	19	19	18	18	18	19	19	20	21	20
31	26	28	26	25	24	29	28	31	32	32
N.A.										
21	21	22	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	27
25	20	24	27	25	21	28	27	29	38	37
N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

North Dakota

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3
	Rank	2	2	2	2	4	11	2	3	5	4	1
	1995 raw data	446 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.2
	Rank	2	1	9	33	6	11	18	19	19	18	19
	1995 raw data	61 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	31	41	30	32	31	23	27	25	27	39
	Rank	11	14	45	11	22	30	5	18	10	20	47
	1995 raw data	51 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	54	35	63	73	45	69	60	46	51	75	46
	Rank	14	1	15	27	4	20	14	7	9	32	7
	1995 raw data	23 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	17	16	15	16	16	16	18	18	18	15	18
	Rank	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	3
	1995 raw data	262 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	52	53	47	49	58	63	59	64	72	101	102
	Rank	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	5	4	3	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	4
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	5	4
	Rank	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	4	2	1
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	16	16	16	16	15	16	15	15	15	14	13
	Rank	14	15	19	20	15	20	18	14	12	11	5
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	13	14	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	19	18
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Ohio

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6
	Rank	24	24	22	28	27	26	35	34	33	29	30
	1995 raw data	11,737 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.3	10.6	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.7
	Rank	23	30	18	25	31	36	34	37	37	38	39
	1995 raw data	1,346 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	29	33	31	29	29	27	24	28	27	27
	Rank	17	7	21	16	8	20	13	8	16	20	21
	1995 raw data	594 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	51	52	57	53	53	55	55	54	56	47	50
	Rank	9	8	11	4	9	8	10	14	13	6	11
	1995 raw data	392 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	29	28	29	31	34	34	36	35	35	34	33
	Rank	28	27	27	28	28	29	30	29	30	29	29
	1995 raw data	7,653 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	184	205	222	241	263	284	320	353	391	395	413
	Rank	23	24	28	28	28	23	23	26	30	25	32
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	8
	Rank	7	13	10	9	8	7	9	6	7	12	16
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9
	Rank	15	22	20	21	22	18	14	13	13	18	23
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	19	20	19	18	18	18	17	18	19	19	19
	Rank	24	27	28	26	25	24	22	26	28	30	29
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	20	20	20	22	23	23	23	24	25	25	26
	Rank	18	16	15	22	25	21	18	23	24	26	31
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Oklahoma

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0
21	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	20	23	21
3,158 births										
10.9	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.3
32	29	22	19	12	28	37	29	33	36	36
380 deaths										
42	34	33	35	35	36	34	31	36	32	37
43	32	21	33	33	39	35	31	44	36	45
253 deaths										
79	73	69	70	88	83	87	78	86	83	76
44	25	24	20	44	41	40	38	40	39	36
187 deaths										
42	39	38	39	39	39	42	41	40	41	39
43	41	38	38	33	33	35	35	34	34	34
2,814 births										
165	184	208	238	285	318	339	341	344	346	343
19	21	23	26	30	30	27	23	22	21	19
N.A.										
11	11	12	13	13	12	11	9	10	9	9
30	30	36	38	38	39	36	27	31	29	22
N.A.										
12	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	10	9	9
35	35	42	46	44	43	42	30	26	23	23
N.A.										
19	20	21	21	20	21	22	22	23	24	24
24	27	35	36	32	33	35	34	36	39	39
N.A.										
20	22	23	23	22	22	22	23	23	24	25
18	27	30	27	20	17	13	15	13	15	24
N.A.										

Oregon

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5
5	3	9	9	6	3	3	4	3	2	4
2,346 births										
9.9	9.4	10.4	8.6	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.1
19	15	34	12	18	16	7	9	11	16	8
262 deaths										
29	33	33	36	31	29	28	28	29	25	27
11	26	21	35	15	20	15	21	23	12	21
167 deaths										
73	83	86	93	75	73	68	60	60	56	75
38	39	44	46	30	24	23	19	19	14	34
167 deaths										
23	23	26	28	28	31	31	30	30	30	30
15	16	20	21	17	21	21	19	19	19	22
1,981 births										
234	167	171	190	210	241	280	316	346	344	343
30	18	19	19	17	18	20	20	23	19	19
N.A.										
9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	10	11	11
17	16	17	19	24	13	23	32	31	35	36
N.A.										
11	11	10	9	8	7	9	10	10	9	10
24	30	25	21	11	7	14	25	26	23	32
N.A.										
18	17	15	15	14	15	14	15	15	16	16
21	22	13	13	12	17	11	14	12	17	20
N.A.										
23	23	24	24	24	24	23	24	23	24	25
37	32	36	34	31	28	18	23	13	15	24
N.A.										

Pennsylvania

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4
24	29	27	28	30	26	32	27	31	27	25
11,201 births										
11.0	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.8
34	26	34	27	34	32	30	34	29	33	32
1,185 deaths										
31	29	31	31	28	28	28	25	25	27	24
21	7	14	16	5	16	15	11	10	20	9
538 deaths										
46	54	51	54	60	54	49	51	50	49	50
5	10	8	5	14	7	7	11	8	9	11
390 deaths										
25	24	25	26	29	28	29	29	28	28	26
19	18	19	16	21	16	16	16	16	16	15
6,134 births										
388	383	305	296	248	337	367	479	521	813	790
44	44	40	37	26	31	34	38	39	49	48
N.A.										
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	9
7	8	10	9	8	7	9	11	21	18	22
N.A.										
11	9	8	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
24	14	14	10	11	18	14	16	22	23	23
N.A.										
19	18	17	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	17
24	23	24	13	20	20	20	23	21	22	24
N.A.										
18	18	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	23
11	10	12	13	9	10	8	8	9	7	10
N.A.										

Rhode Island

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8
20	20	17	15	19	17	16	18	18	18	19
867 births										
8.2	9.4	8.4	8.2	10.2	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3	5.0	7.2
1	15	5	8	34	12	16	13	14	1	19
92 deaths										
24	21	29	21	25	24	25	16	24	26	20
3	1	10	1	3	5	10	2	5	16	2
38 deaths										
39	43	42	38	47	35	38	34	36	19	33
1	3	2	1	7	1	4	1	2	1	2
20 deaths										
21	21	24	26	28	32	30	30	34	32	27
8	9	16	16	17	23	19	19	27	23	16
475 births										
301	288	282	287	344	436	542	579	558	511	489
40	39	36	35	36	39	44	45	42	39	36
N.A.										
15	14	13	13	12	11	9	7	8	8	10
45	42	38	38	35	32	23	11	21	18	31
N.A.										
10	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	8	7	8
15	14	20	21	22	24	23	16	13	10	18
N.A.										
18	16	14	12	12	13	14	16	17	18	17
21	15	9	3	4	4	11	19	21	25	24
N.A.										
22	23	21	21	21	23	25	26	28	28	28
30	32	20	17	16	21	31	32	41	41	40
N.A.										

South Carolina

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3
	Rank	48	48	48	50	49	47	48	48	48	48	48
	1995 raw data	4,738 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.6
	Rank	49	48	48	47	50	48	47	48	45	43	47
	1995 raw data	488 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	38	46	38	41	40	38	32	36	35	39	36
	Rank	39	50	39	45	47	44	27	45	42	48	43
	1995 raw data	262 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	71	83	88	84	70	76	88	73	73	75	71
	Rank	36	39	46	41	25	34	41	31	28	32	31
	1995 raw data	188 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	41	39	40	44	47	47	48	46	44	46	43
	Rank	42	41	42	43	43	42	41	41	40	40	40
	1995 raw data	3,388 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	127	148	166	182	202	256	258	303	322	384	406
	Rank	14	16	18	16	16	20	18	19	19	23	30
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	12
	Rank	25	16	23	29	28	32	36	32	38	35	41
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	12	10	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	10
	Rank	38	35	25	21	22	24	23	30	37	39	32
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	25	23	22	22	22	22	24	25	24	26	26
	Rank	42	38	38	38	40	37	41	44	40	45	45
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	25	24	23	23	25	26	26	28	29	30
	Rank	49	43	36	27	25	34	36	32	41	44	44
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

South Dakota

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.6
	Rank	11	11	6	1	7	4	7	4	8	9	7
	1995 raw data	583 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5
	Rank	19	49	28	30	28	38	34	36	40	45	46
	1995 raw data	99 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	28	42	43	31	37	38	36	28	26	31	23
	Rank	8	45	49	16	39	44	43	21	13	35	5
	1995 raw data	36 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	66	72	73	92	78	97	71	88	83	83	65
	Rank	24	22	30	45	35	43	25	44	38	39	23
	1995 raw data	38 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	24	23	24	26	25	24	26	27	25	23	21
	Rank	17	16	16	16	10	8	11	15	10	7	6
	1995 raw data	381 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	97	91	70	81	88	111	112	141	200	253	286
	Rank	10	8	5	6	6	8	8	9	9	9	14
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	9
	Rank	10	8	10	14	13	13	16	19	15	18	22
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Rank	7	9	10	10	8	5	5	4	4	6	7
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	20	19	19	18	17	16	17	18	17
	Rank	31	31	30	31	30	24	22	19	21	25	24
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	22	20	20	21
	Rank	4	7	8	8	9	17	18	11	5	5	5
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Tennessee

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7
43	44	46	42	44	44	47	44	47	45	44
6,364 births										
11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.3
37	35	43	37	40	41	39	37	39	40	43
677 deaths										
41	33	32	36	30	35	35	32	32	33	32
42	26	17	35	11	36	39	35	35	42	37
322 deaths										
67	82	86	77	76	75	81	77	84	91	90
26	36	44	34	34	30	36	36	39	43	44
330 deaths										
39	38	39	41	44	45	48	45	43	43	42
39	39	41	40	40	38	41	40	38	37	38
4,553 births										
235	258	231	206	228	300	334	297	272	306	384
31	33	29	23	21	28	25	18	14	17	25
N.A.										
15	14	13	12	12	13	13	12	11	10	11
45	42	38	34	35	43	44	42	38	31	36
N.A.										
16	14	13	11	11	13	13	13	11	11	12
49	44	42	37	35	43	45	47	37	39	43
N.A.										
27	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	24	23	23
44	44	44	44	44	44	46	46	40	37	37
N.A.										
22	22	22	23	25	26	28	30	30	29	28
30	27	24	27	35	36	44	48	47	44	40
N.A.										

Texas

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1
28	25	27	26	27	24	[illegible]	25	25	23	23
22,908 births										
9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.1	6.5
18	18	15	19	20	12	14	19	15	16	12
2,114 deaths										
36	36	33	35	34	33	33	31	31	29	28
32	36	21	33	30	33	33	31	31	31	26
1,206 deaths										
80	82	68	75	78	80	81	77	74	75	67
45	36	23	31	25	38	36	36	31	32	26
936 deaths										
46	44	44	45	47	48	50	51	51	52	51
47	47	45	46	43	45	44	46	47	48	49
21,018 births										
177	182	187	201	246	298	346	380	418	413	394
22	20	22	22	25	27	30	32	33	27	28
N.A.										
16	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	12	13	13
50	50	49	47	38	39	39	42	45	47	45
N.A.										
13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	12
38	42	42	41	35	34	32	30	37	39	43
N.A.										
23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	25
38	38	40	43	43	43	41	39	43	41	41
N.A.										
18	19	18	19	21	22	23	23	23	24	24
11	12	8	8	16	17	18	15	13	15	18
N.A.										

Utah

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3
13	12	15	14	13	12	16	10	12	9	15
2,485 births										
9.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.4
15	4	11	6	6	7	2	2	2	3	2
213 deaths										
35	28	34	31	32	25	30	30	33	28	30
30	5	30	16	22	6	22	27	38	27	31
156 deaths										
65	80	75	62	61	66	48	57	67	74	63
22	33	32	10	16	17	6	17	24	28	21
125 deaths										
27	26	27	28	26	26	27	26	26	25	25
23	21	22	21	14	13	15	13	12	12	13
1,488 births										
263	268	280	273	285	297	347	363	374	344	310
35	34	35	32	30	26	31	29	25	19	18
N.A.										
10	10	10	10	9	8	7	7	7	7	8
25	26	23	24	19	13	9	11	15	12	16
N.A.										
9	9	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	7
11	14	14	15	11	12	8	4	4	6	12
N.A.										
14	13	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	10
5	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	1
N.A.										
15	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	14	14
2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N.A.										

Vermont

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4
16	6	7	5	9	7	11	10	10	12	3
365 births										
8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	6.0
2	24	6	1	1	2	1	11	5	20	7
41 deaths										
25	36	28	27	32	25	21	25	33	21	24
4	36	8	6	22	6	3	11	38	5	9
28 deaths										
67	82	80	70	45	58	56	57	59	47	58
26	36	40	20	4	10	11	17	17	6	16
23 deaths										
19	17	16	19	19	20	21	17	17	17	11
5	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	1
128 births										
51	52	55	54	53	49	45	49	41	39	26
1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
N.A.										
9	7	6	5	6	8	8	8	6	6	7
17	8	6	3	3	13	16	19	7	7	11
N.A.										
11	9	6	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7
24	14	4	2	2	5	8	10	10	10	12
N.A.										
17	16	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
18	15	5	3	6	7	7	4	4	4	5
N.A.										
21	22	21	22	22	21	21	21	22	22	23
25	27	20	22	20	10	8	8	9	7	10
N.A.										

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Virginia

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7
	Rank	33	32	27	31	30	32	29	34	28	29	35
	1995 raw data	7,121 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.8
	Rank	39	37	31	32	33	40	38	41	32	34	32
	1995 raw data	723 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	30	31	30	31	28	28	24	28	27	25
	Rank	17	10	14	11	15	16	15	8	16	20	13
	1995 raw data	315 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	53	63	66	60	61	72	64	61	56	63	60
	Rank	13	15	19	8	16	21	18	21	13	20	18
	1995 raw data	260 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	28	26	27	28	32	32	32	31	31	31	31
	Rank	25	21	22	21	26	23	23	22	22	22	27
	1995 raw data	3,835 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	150	153	159	156	170	187	214	229	242	255	257
	Rank	17	17	16	14	14	13	13	12	11	13	10
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	9	9
	Rank	35	30	17	14	13	13	9	11	15	29	22
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	7
	Rank	15	9	10	15	11	12	8	10	13	18	12
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	14
	Rank	8	8	9	13	15	13	11	9	4	4	10
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	20	21	21	21	22	24	23	22	22	23	25
	Rank	18	20	20	17	20	28	18	11	9	12	24
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Washington

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5
	Rank	8	6	7	10	12	7	5	7	3	2	4
	1995 raw data	4,235 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9
	Rank	28	21	24	19	20	8	10	7	4	3	6
	1995 raw data	453 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	36	31	35	32	28	28	24	25	24	28	25
	Rank	32	14	33	24	5	16	8	11	5	27	13
	1995 raw data	273 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	58	75	69	76	67	64	63	53	63	54	52
	Rank	18	27	24	33	21	16	16	13	20	13	13
	1995 raw data	196 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	29	29	28
	Rank	19	19	20	20	21	18	21	22	17	17	19
	1995 raw data	3,122 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	166	172	177	199	240	289	342	374	412	416	418
	Rank	20	19	21	21	24	24	28	31	31	28	33
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	8	10	11	13	11	10	8	6	8	9
	Rank	17	13	23	29	38	32	31	19	7	18	22
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	8	10	11
	Rank	24	22	32	30	31	24	23	16	13	31	40
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	16	16	16	15	14	13	12	13	14	15	16
	Rank	14	15	19	13	12	7	3	4	10	15	20
	1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	18	21	25	26	25	24	24	25	25	24	25
	Rank	11	20	41	42	35	28	28	27	24	15	24
	1995 raw data	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

West Virginia

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9
31	32	34	21	22	26	23	27	27	29	38
1,673 births										
10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.9
28	26	26	19	26	37	20	35	29	8	34
168 deaths										
29	33	30	36	33	25	31	28	31	27	30
11	26	12	35	27	6	25	21	31	20	31
95 deaths										
70	84	78	74	89	73	73	66	67	49	66
33	42	35	28	46	24	30	26	24	9	25
92 deaths										
32	31	31	31	34	33	33	33	33	33	30
33	31	31	28	28	26	24	25	24	27	22
1,238 births										
54	47	46	52	62	71	74	73	73	75	77
3	1	1	3	4	5	3	3	3	2	2
N.A.										
13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	13	10
38	37	38	38	38	39	39	42	50	47	31
N.A.										
18	17	17	17	16	16	17	18	18	17	15
51	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
N.A.										
31	30	29	27	27	26	26	28	29	28	28
48	47	46	45	46	44	46	48	48	47	47
N.A.										
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	24
4	7	8	8	9	10	13	15	19	26	18
N.A.										

Wisconsin

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0
8	12	9	11	14	15	18	14	16	16	11
4,058 births										
9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.3
7	12	7	10	19	15	21	11	19	29	22
494 deaths										
28	30	30	31	30	25	29	26	24	24	25
8	10	12	16	11	6	20	15	5	8	13
268 deaths										
55	59	57	64	60	67	63	60	65	56	53
15	11	11	11	14	18	16	19	23	14	14
197 deaths										
22	21	22	23	25	24	25	24	24	23	23
10	9	10	9	10	8	9	8	8	7	10
2,541 births										
235	235	214	247	265	307	343	371	412	418	410
31	29	25	29	29	29	29	30	31	31	31
N.A.										
8	6	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4
10	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	2
N.A.										
9	7	6	5	5	4	5	5	7	7	5
11	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	10	10	2
N.A.										
16	15	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14	14
14	8	13	6	4	4	7	9	10	11	10
N.A.										
20	19	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	23	22
18	12	7	7	6	10	13	15	19	12	8
N.A.										

Wyoming

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.4
36	25	39	31	34	34	26	32	28	45	25
465 births										
12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7	7.7
45	34	17	17	26	21	15	33	19	8	29
48 deaths										
45	35	26	30	39	30	32	34	25	24	28
48	35	5	11	44	26	27	40	10	8	26
29 deaths										
100	116	64	114	88	78	106	116	86	103	92
49	50	18	50	44	37	49	50	40	49	46
38 deaths										
28	26	23	24	25	30	26	25	27	25	25
25	21	13	12	10	18	11	10	14	12	13
304 births										
69	66	84	87	104	85	87	87	107	113	132
4	4	7	8	8	6	5	4	4	4	5
N.A.										
9	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
17	16	15	14	8	13	16	19	21	18	16
N.A.										
11	11	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
24	30	14	15	11	18	14	16	22	23	23
N.A.										
15	15	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	13	13
8	8	13	13	15	7	7	4	4	4	5
N.A.										
15	15	18	20	20	20	20	20	21	22	24
2	2	8	13	9	6	5	5	7	7	18
N.A.										

USA

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3
N.A.										
285,152 births										
10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6
N.A.										
29,583 deaths										
34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30	29	28
N.A.										
14,989 deaths										
63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69	69	65
N.A.										
11,805 deaths										
31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38	38	36
N.A.										
192,508 births										
305	310	319	347	385	429	457	484	507	520	507
N.A.										
N.A.										
11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	10
N.A.										
N.A.										
11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9
N.A.										
N.A.										
21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21
N.A.										
N.A.										
22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	26
N.A.										
N.A.										

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

The 1998 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the ninth annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks based on past publications problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1990 through 1998 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the composite rankings shown in the 1998 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. The national composite rankings for the 1998 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1995 (the most recent available year); similarly the national composite rankings for 1990 through 1997 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled.

Year of Data Book	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME
1990	48	32	41	44	30	27	4	22	51	43	47	11	25	29	26	6	13	38	49	7
1991	48	31	42	46	30	25	11	26	51	45	44	9	24	33	28	6	13	39	49	7
1992	47	33	43	48	35	26	8	27	51	45	46	13	25	38	24	10	9	32	49	7
1993	48	27	41	43	36	25	10	28	51	46	47	13	24	37	26	6	11	32	49	8
1994	47	24	46	43	36	27	10	26	51	44	45	11	25	35	28	5	14	39	50	9
1995	46	26	43	40	35	28	10	24	51	47	44	16	25	36	32	3	15	37	50	4
1996	47	27	41	40	33	26	12	21	51	48	42	11	24	36	28	3	15	35	50	4
1997	46	24	41	40	32	28	12	20	51	47	45	10	23	39	26	5	15	37	50	2
1998	47	25	42	41	30	22	12	29	51	44	43	8	20	38	24	10	13	40	50	5

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
31	8	35	3	50	36	21	10	28	1	15	46	33	40	2	19	34	24	16	14	42	20	45	37	17	9	18	23	39	5	12
29	8	27	5	50	32	16	10	35	3	19	47	34	40	1	20	37	23	15	12	43	17	41	38	14	2	18	22	36	4	21
29	12	28	6	50	31	22	4	36	3	15	42	30	40	1	20	34	18	14	16	44	17	41	37	11	2	19	23	39	5	21
29	12	30	4	50	34	19	7	40	1	15	44	33	39	2	23	38	14	18	16	42	21	45	35	9	3	22	20	31	5	17
30	12	31	6	49	29	13	3	38	2	20	40	37	41	1	23	33	15	21	22	42	17	48	34	7	4	18	16	32	8	19
29	11	31	8	49	33	22	5	30	1	20	38	34	42	2	21	27	18	19	13	45	14	48	39	7	6	17	12	41	9	23
31	13	30	8	49	34	18	7	29	1	19	43	38	39	2	25	32	20	23	22	46	14	44	37	6	5	17	9	45	10	16
30	8	29	11	49	33	13	6	34	1	17	44	35	42	3	25	31	21	27	14	48	18	43	38	7	4	22	16	36	9	19
32	11	27	9	49	31	16	4	34	1	14	46	36	39	3	28	33	23	26	18	48	15	45	37	7	2	19	17	35	6	21

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) is the number of deaths of children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: Death Statistics: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1989 through 1995 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1989 through 1995. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-3. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995 is the number and percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a 5-year average of data collected each year from 1993 through 1997. Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Data are reported for all children under age 18, children under age 6, children ages 6 to 17, children whose family income falls below the federal poverty level, and children in low-income working families. Children in low-income working families live in family units where (1) the total family income was less than twice the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and (2) at least one parent worked 26 or more weeks in the previous year. The federal poverty level varies by family size and is updated each year to account for inflation. The poverty level for an average family of four in calendar year 1994 was $14,625; for that same family, twice the poverty level was $29,250. Insurance coverage, poverty status, and income refer to the calendar year prior to the survey.

The data shown here reflect children who were without health insurance for the entire year prior to the survey. Children who were only covered for part of a calendar year are not included in the total. We elected to use a 5-year average of Current Population Survey (CPS) data (instead of a 3-year average) because research shows that at the state level, the 5-year average is roughly 20 percent more accurate. This increased accuracy is particularly important for estimates of subgroups of children, such as those under age 6 or those in poverty.
SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement 2 (June 12, 1997), Table 30. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 3, Supplement (September 30, 1996), Table 29. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25. **1989 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault), per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

The basic data for this series are taken from the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reports*. However, not all local law enforcement agencies submit arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime in each state has to be adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1996, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 72 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states.

Generally, the data shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1995 is the average of data from 1994 through 1996. A 3-year average is used to minimize the effect of year-to-year changes in which jurisdictions report data. However, there are a few exceptions. Due to changes in data collection procedures, 1995 data were unavailable for Kansas and New Hampshire, and 1996 data were unavailable for the District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, and Vermont. Because of these circumstances, the 1994 figures for Kansas and New Hampshire represent 2-year averages of 1993 and 1994 data. As for the figures shown for 1995, the ones for the District of Columbia, Florida, and Vermont are 2-year averages of data from 1994 and 1995; New Hampshire's 1995 figure is a 2-year average of 1994 and 1996 data; and the rate for Kansas actually represents only the 1994 data. Additionally, 1985 figures shown for Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Vermont actually are 2-year averages of 1985 and 1986 data, since 1984 data were unavailable for these states.

The changes in data collection procedures also affected the arrest data Illinois has reported since 1993. Juvenile arrest figures for 1993, 1994, and 1995 actually represent estimates of arrest statistics produced by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, based on data collected from a sample of law enforcement agencies across the state. In addition, Montana's State Department of Justice, Board of Crime Control, supplied arrest data for that state in 1994, 1995, and 1996—data that were not included in the FBI's annual *Uniform Crime Reports* series.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of persons under 18 may vary from state to state, it is widely believed that they are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious offenses.

SOURCES: Arrest Statistics: The Annie E. Casey Foundation and Population Reference Bureau, joint analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, 1984 through 1996, as well as unpublished data from various state agencies. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Median Hourly Wages of Child-Care Workers and Preschool Teachers Compared to the Median Hourly Wage of All Workers: 1996 reflects the relative pay of workers in two professions that provide care and early education support to children. The data on wages for workers in these two occupations, as well as for all workers in a state, come from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Hourly wages for workers in these two occupations were compared to average wages in the state to control for state-level differences in the cost of living. The median hourly wage is the dollar amount that divides the distribution of wages into two equal groups—half with hourly wages above the median, half with hourly wages below it.

Data on wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers are derived from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupation Employment Statistics (OES) data series, which obtains wage data from a survey of establishments. Wage data for child-care workers were suppressed by BLS in three states (Colorado, Connecticut, and Oregon) because they did not meet certain quality standards. Data for preschool teachers were suppressed by BLS in nine states (Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Texas), as well as in the District of Columbia, for the same reason.

Child-care workers are identified as individuals who do the following activities: "Attend to children at child-care centers, schools, businesses, and institutions. Perform a variety of tasks such as dressing, feeding, bathing, and overseeing play." It should be noted that the child-care wage data shown here primarily reflect wages of workers in larger child-care centers and institutions, and therefore do not reflect wages for a large share of child-care workers who work in private homes. Moreover, since child-care workers who work in centers typically earn more money than those working out of their homes, the figures presented here probably overstate the earnings of child-care workers.

Preschool teachers are defined as those who do the following: "Instruct children (normally up to 5 years of age) in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth needed for primary school in preschool, day-care center, or other child development facility. May be required to hold State certification."

The median hourly wages for all workers in a state are based on wage information collected monthly in the Current Population Survey (CPS). Data for 1996, reflect wage data collected from the outgoing rotation groups from the CPS for each month during that calendar year.

SOURCES: Statistics for Child-Care Workers and Preschool Teachers: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS online), available in an occupational series found at the BLS Web site, http://www.bls.gov. **Statistics for All Workers:** Economic Policy Institute, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Median Income of Families With Children: 1995 is the median annual income of families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder and living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest $100. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1995 through 1997. Although we refer to data collected in March 1995 as 1995 data, they actually reflect 1994 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1994 dollars.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1995 through 1997.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1995 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005 is the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1 of their respective years, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. The 1996 figure represents Census Bureau estimates as of July 1, 1996, while the 2005 total represents the Census Bureau's projections as of July 1, 2005. Population figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "% Change" figures, which are themselves rounded to the nearest whole number.
SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of state estimate and projection data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (online). **1996 data:** Available at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/stat/stats/96age796.txt (April 21, 1997). **2005 data:** Available at http://www.census.gov/population/projections/st_yr01to05.html (various files, May 12, 1997).

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1995 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1995, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.
SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Tables 8 and 16. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 11, Supplement (June 24, 1996), Tables 8 and 16. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991),

Tables 6 and 14: **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. I: Natality, Table 1-82.

Percent of 2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 1996 is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 to 35 months. The survey was conducted during 1996. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage", that is, four or more doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis vaccine, three or more doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 33,305 children with a minimum of roughly 420 per state.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Status Report on the Childhood Immunization Initiative: National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, 1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 29 (June 25, 1997), pp. 657-664.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Mathematics Level: 1996 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas: (1) numbers and operations; (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis; and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the Basic level showed some basic understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas.

Seven states (Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) did not participate in the 1996 NAEP Mathematics Assessment for grade 4 students. In addition, the data for 11 other states (Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont) were published even though they did not meet all of the school participation rate guidelines.
SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1996 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*, February 1997, Table 3.2.

Percent of 8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Science Level: 1996 is the share of 8th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in science, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The science assessment measures characteristic elements of knowing and doing science, such as conceptual understanding, scientific investigation, and practical reasoning. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Eighth grade students at the Basic level demonstrated some of the knowledge and reasoning required to understand the three major science fields (earth, physical, and life sciences) at a level appropriate for grade 8. For example, they were able to conduct scientific investigations and obtain information from graphs, diagrams, and tables. In addition, they showed some understanding of concepts relating to the solar system and relative motion and had a preliminary understanding of cause-and-effect relationships.

Seven states (Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota) did not participate in the 1996 NAEP Science Assessment for grade 8 students. Three other states (Nevada, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) did not meet minimum school participation guidelines; therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition, the data for 10 other states (Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New York, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin) were published even though they did not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.
SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress, *1996 Science Performance Standards: Achievement Results for the Nation and the States*, October 1997, Table 10.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the householder's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to a threshold determined by family size and composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1994, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $14,625. The data shown here represent 5-year averages. For example, the figure for 1995 represents an average of CPS data collected each year from 1993 through 1997. We refer to the data collected in March 1995 as 1995 data even though they reflect 1994 income. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1997.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1994, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below $7,313. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the householder's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder. The figures shown here represent a 5-year average of data collected each year from 1993 through 1997. We refer to the data collected in March 1995 as 1995 data even though they reflect poverty status based on 1994 income. **SOURCE:** Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

Percent of Children Under Age 6 Living With Working Parents: 1995 reflects the share of preschool children who are likely to need child care. For this group of children, "working parents" are defined as those parents who reported that they usually worked at least 1 hour per week in the previous calendar year.

For children in single-parent families, the work criteria are applied to that parent. For children in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown here reflect 5-year averages of data from 1993 through 1997.

While the estimates of children needing child care developed here are based on the work of parents, it should also be recognized that many parents send children to preschool programs because early education programs help prepare children (particularly children in low-income families) for school. Consequently, there is a need for preschool programs regardless of parents' work status. **SOURCE:** The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

Percent of Children Ages 6-12 Living With Working Parents: 1995 reflects the share of elementary school-age children who are likely to need child care. For this group of children, "working parents" are those parents who reported that they usually worked at least 30 hours per week in the previous calendar year. Thirty hours per week was selected as the threshold because most kids are in school for about that amount of time when school is in session, allowing their parent(s) to work.

For children in single-parent families, the work criteria are applied to that parent. For children in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown here reflect 5-year averages of data from 1993 through 1997.

It should be recognized that these are relatively stringent criteria. For all available parents, the ability to work 30 hours per week without needing nonparental child care requires finding a job close to home or school where the parents are only required to work the exact hours that their child is in school. Moreover, this does not take into consideration child-care needs during summer vacation or school holidays.

Some couples are able to stagger their work schedules to allow both parents to work more than 30 hours a week while still having one parent always available to care for the children, but this is relatively rare. Moreover, since many low-income parents work nontraditional hours, they often need child care in order to work the hours required even if they don't work 30 hours per week. **SOURCE:** The Urban Studies Institute at the

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University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

Percent of Children Under Age 13 Living in Low-Income Families With Working Parents: 1995 reflects a group of preteen children in families who are likely to need financial assistance to secure the child care needed to continue working. The definition of "working parents" differs by age of child and family structure. Children under age 6 are considered to live with working parents if the resident parent in a single-parent family, or both parents in a married-couple family, usually worked at least 1 hour per week in the previous calendar year. Children ages 6-12 are considered to live with working parents if the resident parent in a single-parent family, or both parents in a married-couple family, usually worked at least 30 hours per week in the previous calendar year.

Low-income families refer to those with family incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is a set of income cutoffs, established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, which vary by family size. The thresholds are updated yearly to account for inflation. In 1994, twice the official poverty threshold for a four-person family was $29,250. Twice the poverty level is the income threshold used to identify children in low-income families for distributing funds with respect to the State Children's Health Insurance Program passed by Congress last August. Also, this figure is very similar to the federal guidelines for determing who qualifies for child-care assistance (family income below 85 percent of the state median family income) as spelled out in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 62, No. 141 (July 23, 1997), p. 39645. While 85 percent of state median family income is the guideline provided by the federal government, most states set the income eligibility level below this level. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages of data from 1993 to 1997.

We only look at children under age 13 because survey evidence indicates that most Americans believe that a child age 13 or older can be left unsupervised for at least half a day. Thirteen is also the age cutoff for federal child-care assistance.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under age 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey conducted by the Census Bureau. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figures for 1995 represent an average of data from 1994 through 1996.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1996 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony: 1995 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. (Previous editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* referred to this measure as the Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony.) "Own children" include children related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Those families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all female-headed families had a child support award in place in 1991.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1993 through 1997. We refer to data collected in March 1995 as 1995 data even though they reflect income received during 1994.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time).

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, data for 1995 represent an average of data from 1994 through 1996.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1996 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1996* (p. 4). Currently, only 29 states and the District of Columbia have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meets quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1996*, p. 10). For the measure presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 18 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1996*) because a large share of 18- to 24-year-olds migrate across state lines each year. The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-year-olds confound the connection between state policies and programs and state dropout rates.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. For this variable, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the 9 months that children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, data for 1995 represent an average of data from 1994 to 1996.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1996 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) is the number of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide of teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. (Editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* published prior to 1997 referred to this measure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: Special tabulations by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

SOURCES: 1995 data: Birth Statistics (1995): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "State-Specific Birth Rates for Teenagers—United States, 1990-1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 36 (September 12, 1997), pp. 837-842, and unpublished tabulations from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **Population Statistics (1995):** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. **1994 data:** National Center for Health Statistics, "Recent Declines in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States: Variations by State, 1990-94," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement (December 19, 1996), Table 4. **1985 through 1993 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 1996).

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use it.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across all states. In practical terms this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection procedures, the statistics are not likely to be comparable.

4. The data item should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The data item must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex will not be effective.

6. The data item must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year in order to track changes in the well-being of children.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

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American School Health Association
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National Perinatal Association
National PTA
National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care
National School Boards Association
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United Way of America
Women in Community Service
YWCA of the U.S.A.

About The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother.

The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

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